The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

The Week.

THE expedient of calling in 3 per cent. bonds in large amounts has had little effect upon the supply of active money; and the offer of the Treasury to cash uncalled bonds on presentation, though before the public for more than a month, has only elicited some two and a half millions. It is the most signal in a long series of proofs that the redemption of bonds by the Treasury, whatever else it may accomplish, does not act as an efficient relief to a money market which is habitually depleted by the Treasury's operations. So far as the money market is cramped by the collection of surplus revenue, the calling in of bonds offers, though with uncomfortable delays, an adequate return. But the position is complicated by the presumed requirement of law to lock up all the lawful money received from national banks on account of bank notes retired. This lock-up has now reached the sum of nearly $70,000,000—a sum which withdraws the whole capital of the banks of this city, $59,312,700, and one-fourth of their surplus of $42,759,000. The *Evening Post* prints a memorandum on this subject, submitted in October, 1882, to Secretary Folger. The principles involved are unchanged; the money locked up is some seventeen millions greater. The document is now published in order to bring its suggestions before the business community.

A correspondent asks why may not the national-bank circulation be continued indefinitely, by the banks leaving in the Treasury the money received by them when their bonds are redeemed, except, of course, the 10 per cent. margin which the law requires when bonds are deposited. The answer is that that is exactly what is done, to a very large extent. The October statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the sum of $68,529,417 lies in the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of national-bank notes. The one sum offsets the other. The national-bank circulation is not necessarily curtailed by the redemption of the bonds, but its elasticity is curtailed, or rather suppressed altogether, since the banks have ceased to exercise any control over it, and the Government has no function to discharge in the premises except to redeem it when the notes are presented for that purpose. As the law requires the money deposited by any bank for the redemption of its notes to be placed to the credit of the bank on the Treasurer's books, it is plain that the Department has no control over the deposit except for that specific purpose. To vest the Treasurer with any discretion as to its use would be to authorize him to go into the banking business himself, for he could make no other use of it than to lend it to somebody, or possibly to redeem more bonds, which would be simply repeating the process. The important fact is, that the circulation of national-bank notes is not necessarily lessened by the redemption of bonds, but the aggregate circulation of banknotes and greenbacks is lessened, and that of silver certificates is augmented.

The London *Economist* has lately had some interesting tables illustrative of the effect of the fall in the value of silver on trade. The bimetallists maintain that it has been very great, but have never been able to produce in support of their assertions facts not explainable on any other hypothesis. It so happens that while British imports from silver-using countries declined considerably after 1876, and were very high in 1882-3, they have been nearly steady during the other years which have since elapsed. On the other hand, British exports to silver-using countries have risen almost steadily since 1876. We reproduce the totals in millions:

TRADE WITH SILVER-USING COUNTRIES.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	£63,071	£61,587
1884	64,951	66,075
1883	72,917	66,058
1882	75,990	65,409
1881	65,039	65,859
1880	65,732	64,197
1878	63,633	51,421
1876	71,244	50,471

The anti-ten-hour strike in the pork-packing houses at Chicago has probably been precipitated by the great decline in pork products There is just so much foundation for the charge that the packing-houses connived at or were not averse to the strike. The business had ceased to be profitable, and it was detrimental to the interests of the trade to pile up more stock upon a glutted market. This is a situation which not seldom comes to pass in other trades. If the business can still be carried on so as to yield a profit by working ten hours a day, but cannot be carried on with eight hours' labor, it is for the interest of all that the ten-hour rule should be adopted. If the facts are, as the men claim, that the interests of the employers are served by a stoppage, that is a first-rate argument for their accepting the ten-hour rule, at least until the pork market improves.

The price of wheat in the Chicago market on Monday fell below seventy cents per bushel. This is said to be the lowest quotation that has been seen in a quarter of a century. Can any one doubt that the American farmer has at last secured the "home market that he has been so manfully striving for these twenty-five years under the blessings of a protective tariff? He has been told from time to time that there was nothing like a tariff to make a market for his wheat and his corn and his pork; that it was simply ridiculous to send his stuff 3,000 miles and pay freight on it when he could have a market at his own doors by keeping out foreign goods. He believed all this because it was so plausible and so easy to understand. He was told to "grin and bear it" until the manufacturers had time to get started, and then he would see good prices for everything he had to sell. He has borne it since 1861, but without grinning to any great extent, and he is bearing it still. He has been virtually hiring people to eat his products, and the more he has hired the less he has got for what he had to sell. There is nothing very strange about this except that the delusion in the bucolic mind should have lasted so long.

The appointment of Gen. John M. Corse as Postmaster of Boston is an excellent one. Gen. Corse was one of the finest officers who served in the Union army during the war, and his exploits were such as in any European country would have been rewarded with all sorts of enduring testimonials. He has been a life-long Democrat, and always in sympathy with the progressive element in his party. Naturally, therefore, since his residence in Massachusetts he has opposed Butlerism, and he has been a hearty supporter of President Cleveland. He is a sincere believer in civil-service reform, and may be trusted to enforce the law in the largest post-office of New England with as much fidelity to both its spirit and its letter as Collector Saltonstall has displayed in conducting the chief custom-house in that division of the country. Gen. Corse is a man of executive ability, and well qualified for the position which he assumes. His appointment is thus in sharp contrast with that of his Republican predecessor, who was given the place upon eleemosynary grounds, rather than because of any fitness for its responsibilities.

The President has now filled four of the chief Federal offices in New England, having previously appointed Leverett Saltonstall Collector of the Boston Custom-house, George M. Stearns United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, and John E. Fitzgerald Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Massachusetts District, which is the most important in the Eastern States. No candid Republican will question the high quality of each of these appointments, and it is simple truth to say that together they represent a higher average of ability and character than has been seen in these four offices for years. An Administration is properly judged by the character of its appointments to the most responsible offices in its gift; and judged by this test, no fair-minded man will deny that the cause of good government in New England has gained rather than lost by the committal of the appointing power to a Democratic President. Nor can any shrewd politician fail to see that the Democratic party is stronger in New England by reason of such appointments than it would have been if these important offices had been turned over to Democratic spoilsmen.

Mr. Andrew's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Massachusetts Governorship is a brief but admirable document. A better statement of the existing political situation could not easily be made than this:

"Two years ago the Republican party, which for a quarter of a century has controlled the national Government, was deprived of its power by the deliberate action of the people,

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because it sought only its own preservation and stood for nothing but a political machine. Since then that party has shown an absolute unwillingness or incapacity to profit by the lesson of defeat, while the Democratic party has given the country an honest, able, and fearless Administration, satisfactory to the people, and has shown a progressive spirit ready to deal with the issues of the day. The intelligence of the nation, irrespective of political parties, heartily approves the earnest efforts of President Cleveland to divorce the civil service from politics; to reduce the tariff to the requirements of times of peace; to lessen the burden of taxation, and to prevent the coinage of a debased currency."

The nomination of Mr. Andrew appears to gain strength as the heads of the two tickets are contrasted, and he is receiving the hearty support of the Independent voters, never so numerous in Massachusetts as now. On the other hand, the Republican candidate arouses no enthusiasm in his own party, and the main reliance for his election is the hope that he may attract to his support the worst elements of the opposition.

The nomination of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt by Tammany was probably the greatest surprise to which that institution has ever treated the public. He was one of the last men in the city we should have expected its managers to talk of, much less to nominate for high office. That it is a good nomination we hardly need to say. Mr. Hewitt is just the kind of man New York should always have for Mayor. His one defect is the condition of his health, but if elected he would, by a rigid enforcement of the Civil-Service Law and a rigid abstinence from "deals" or "dickers," lessen the demands of the office on his strength and energy by at least one-half. He is an eminent business man, one of the largest and most successful employers of labor we have, an authority on most of the economical questions of the day, and has a character on which, although he has been for long years in politics, nobody has ever been able to inflict the smallest damage. Whether he will accept we do not know, but if he does, we should think the best thing the County Democracy can do, if Mayor Grace will not run again, is to adopt the nomination. Mr. Hewitt is to all intents and purposes a County Democrat rather than a Tammany man. In fact, his production by Tammany for a municipal office would seem to indicate some serious internal change in the moral constitution of that body. The action of the County Democracy and of the Republicans will now be awaited with interest. The latter are still talking of Mr. Acton, but we believe he would not accept, possibly through dread of the "knife." The "boys" will probably hit on some one whose goodness will be less offensive.

Henry George's submissiveness in taking away the plates of his book from the printing-office in which a strike was pending, in obedience to the demands of a trade union, is a fine illustration of the kind of Mayor he would be if elected. The strike was by boys, none of whom were old enough to be voters. When it first began, Mr. George was asked to intercede in behalf of the boys, but, nothing coming from that, a union ordered him to take the plates of his book away from the establishment on pain of their immediate displeasure, which was, of course, a threat not to vote for him for Mayor. Mr. George submitted at once, swallowing his frequently uttered protests against dictation. When he was asked a few days ago about the threat of one of his campaign leaders to "spot" every union man who "scabbed" on election day, he said that the "labor organizations were not so low as that," and that the "spirit of the labor movement was the reverse of coercive." Now he submits tamely to "coercion" upon himself, and does all he can to assist a boycott which is brought in aid of a strike. He would be a fine "reformer" to have in the Mayor's chair if the demands of every union were to be yielded to as meekly as this one was.

Mr. George apparently has great faith in the "free lunch" contingent of the labor party. He said in a speech on Monday night:

"I want you to show these political managers that the workingmen have a right to be heard right here in New York. Why, as you are now placed, you have no rights but to work, and toil, and pay what you earn for the privilege of living. Why have you no rights? Because you have *not asserted them*. These horse cars that run along your streets should be as free as air—just as free as the elevator that carries you up into the upper stories of tall buildings. It is your privilege to have cars to run you out to the unoccupied land that lies all about you and is held by the millionaires for a rise."

If the workingmen are entitled to free horse-cars, and free house lots, why not to free cabs and free meals and free theatre tickets? Why limit their "rights" at all? They will need to have everything free if Mr. George's theories about their not having to toil and work and pay for their living are to be put into practice.

The Governor's action in pardoning the Theiss boycotters strikes us as humane and wise. All of his reasons must command the respect of fair-minded men. There is no doubt that the boycotters were ignorant of the fact that they were violating the law. They did not know that there was anything in the Penal Code which applied to boycotting, and their ignorance is not surprising, for at the time of their offence the same ignorance prevailed in the editorial rooms of nearly the entire press of the country. It required repeated quotations from the Penal Code and repeated exhortations to the press of the country to explore its treasures, to disseminate the valuable information that boycotting was a crime, and that persons practising it were liable to fine and imprisonment. The sentence of the Theiss boycotters was a valuable lesson not only to them and other laboring men, but to the newspaper press of the country as well. Having received their lesson, and having promised that, if pardoned, they would refrain from boycotting in the future and obey the laws of the land, the Theiss boycotters have served a most useful purpose. They had the strong excuse of ignorance, since they were the first to be tried under the law. Future offenders will not have this excuse, and the Governor's act cannot, therefore, be made a precedent.

The meeting of the American Board at Des Moines has taken action on the question of the conduct of the Prudential Committee in rejecting, or even virtually recalling, missionaries who do not hold the Committee's views of the ultimate fate of the heathen. But the action as reported is only the familiar verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." It is a settlement which settles nothing. From the nature of things this must be the case. The difference between the two parties is fundamental, and the cleavage extends from the bottom to the top, leaving no possible point of meeting. One side holds that the heathen must be for ever lost if the Gospel be not preached to them in this world; the other believes that opportunities of salvation may be afforded after death. There is no possibility of "harmonizing" these views, and as there exists no authority in the Congregational order to declare which belief is true or binding, the divergence must continue. It is a striking sign of the times that whereas Mills and his companions had only an ardent, unquestioning desire to send the Gospel to the heathen, the American Board of to-day, outcome of the prayers and labors of those pioneers of missions, is inquiring what the Gospel is.

One serious trouble in the matter is, that many of the leading ministers of the denomination in this country hold and preach the probation theory, and the question therefore arises very naturally why, if this doctrine is so poisonous for the heathen, it can be administered in such large doses to Americans without mischief. Mr. Newman Smyth of New Haven and Dr. Ward of the *Independent* would probably be considered excellent missionaries to the heathen, and yet they teach the probation heresy in this country. The case of the poor heathen is, under the circumstances, a very hard one. When they are converted, and hear for the first time about eternal damnation, they are naturally very solicitous about the fate of their dead relatives, and would like to get some sort of assurance, knowing what kind of people they were, that they were getting another chance to behave decently in the next world. But the Board is unwilling to have the missionaries say a single word of cheer to them on this subject, so that the poor fellows receive with Christianity the awful revelation that the better Christians they are, the more certain it is to them that they will never see any of their deceased kinsmen again.

The Andover professors who believe in the "second probation" theory are to be brought to trial on a charge of fraud—that is, that they are drawing their salaries under a pledge to teach certain doctrines which they do not teach. The culprits are five in number, and their offence is known as "the Andover Hypothesis." The Board of Visitors of the College has summoned them to appear and answer October 25, but the professors have denied the jurisdiction of the Board, and there the matter rests until the 25th. That the charge is very serious may be inferred from the fact that the complainants look on the hypothesis as destructive of the doctrine of the atonement, of eternal punishment, and of the inspiration of the Scriptures. If this be true, of course, the controversy over the missionaries is a very subordinate incident in the affair. The trial, if it takes place before an ecclesiastical court, must be very long, but the case will, in all likelihood, find its way eventually into a court of law, as theological controversies are apt to do when the question of salary is involved.

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The Register of the Treasury adds a note to the list of "balances due to and from the United States," which has lately been published, calling attention to the necessity of looking into each of the several statements in order to determine the indebtedness of a particular officer. That is, after finding a balance set down against one, further search may show him a creditor on another account. The Register maintains that this state of affairs "demonstrates the necessity of a system of unification, where a total indebtedness can be found at one glance." It seems strange that the Register, who is the official bookkeeper of the Treasury, clothed with important powers, and supplied with a large corps of clerks, cannot introduce this demonstrably necessary change in the method of keeping the Government accounts. But the truth is, as may be inferred from the plaintive note in question, he is powerless. He is, as his title indicates, a mere "register" of the balances which are certified to him by the Comptrollers, and each of these works in ignorance of the operations of the others. The First Comptroller, for example, may to-morrow certify a balance to be due to a marshal or to a consul of the United States, and order its payment, too, though the Commissioner of Customs may have a large outstanding difference against the same individual as a former Collector, or though the Second Comptroller may have been urging him for years to close his accounts as late paymaster in the navy. Under the present system this frequently occurs, and when it does not occur it is due to some accident or to the supererogatory diligence of a clerk. What is needed to bring about the unification of the accounts, as well as other important reforms, is a radical change in the present system of accounting. We have long since outgrown the present system, which was adapted to our wants when we had but one Auditor and one Comptroller. We now have six Auditors and three Comptrollers (calling the Commissioner of Customs a comptroller), who act independently of each other, and often at cross purposes, who establish rules of evidence and methods of procedure which are constantly clashing, and who allow credits to an officer without conference with each other concerning his accounts rendered in another official capacity. It is obvious that a consolidation of the three Comptrollers, or the bringing of them into more intimate relations than at present exist, would be a palpable improvement of our civil service.

The correspondence between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice about the non-presentation of the latter to the Prince of Wales has been printed, and is very droll, all the droller because it was Mr. Rice who published it. Mr. Phelps's letter would have been cruel if written to a person with keener perceptions than Mr. Rice, but he rallied after it promptly, and took his revenge by intimating that he (Rice) did not consider Mr. Phelps fit for his place. What made the letter cruel was Mr. Phelps's production in full of the undoubted fact that the presentation of any American at court is a purely discretionary civility on the part of the Minister, and always has been so: and Mr. Rice's claiming it as a right, and denouncing its refusal as "censorship of the press," was therefore almost as funny as his claiming a dinner at the Legation would have been. The Minister is supreme judge of the expediency of presenting anybody. He would not present a personal enemy, nor would he present the editor of the *Police Gazette*, and nobody would be silly enough to ask him for his reasons. It would have been a gross impropriety to present to the Prince of Wales the author or editor of a blackguard lampoon on his superior officer and personal friend, the Secretary of State; and the Prince of Wales, we are sure, would be the first man in England to recognize the fitness of his refusal. One of the drollest things in Mr. Rice's letter, however, is his calling "Arthur Richmond," the blackguard whom he admitted to his *Review*, "The Press," and denouncing anybody who did not like "Richmond's" ruffianism, as a "censor." Calling him "The Press" reminds one of the practice of calling strikers "Labor" when they are throwing brickbats at non-unionists. If Mr. Rice were to let a man occupy one of his front windows to abuse the passers by, or distribute libellous handbills on his sidewalk, he would, we suppose, consider any one who gave him a good kicking an enemy of "Liberty."

A queer controversy has started up respecting the "loyalty" of a school-book published by the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., entitled a 'Brief History of the United States,' by the late Prof. J. Dorman Steele of Elmira, N. Y. The question was raised a few weeks ago in the Grand Army Post at Saratoga whether this work was suitable to be put in the hands of youth as a text-book, and it was decided in a qualified way in the negative. The question is now agitating the Board of Education of Newark. The facts have been brought out that the book has been in use fourteen years without a word of disapproval until now on the score of loyalty; that it was prepared by a Union soldier who was desperately wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks while leading his men (Company K, Eighty-first New York Volunteers) in action; that it received the approval of the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic (the *National Tribune*), and that the principal charge brought against it—that of underrating the numbers of Lee's army at the final surrender at Appomattox, and thus belittling the achievements of Gen. Grant—is untrue, since the author in a foot-note gave the official returns of both sides. Such a controversy has more of the marks of a fight among book agents for the command of the market than of a competitive examination for loyalty.

The biennial report upon the schools of Vermont by Superintendent Dartt, presented to the Legislature upon its meeting last week, shows that the educational system of the State is retrograding rather than improving. In 1880 the number of children enrolled in school at some time during the year was 73,952, while in 1886 it has sunk to 71,667. As the last census showed 99,463 persons of school age, it follows that only 72 per cent. of the children now enter a public school, against more than 74 per cent. six years ago. The present proportion falls below that in four of the Southern States—Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, and Texas—79 per cent. of all the children being enrolled in the last named commonwealth, while Missouri is within 4 per cent. of Vermont's record, and even South Carolina falls but 9 per cent. behind.

Senator Pike of New Hampshire, who died on Friday, had suffered so much from ill-health since he was elected three years ago that he had not been able to show his quality, which was much above the ruling level in New Hampshire Senators of late years. He was neither a crank, like his associate Blair, nor a mere wire-puller, like Rollins, whom he succeeded, but a man of good ability and unusual independence for a State where partisans are as a rule so hide-bound. It is to be regretted that he did not enjoy the opportunity of doing something to relieve New Hampshire Republicanism from the reputation of representing only charlatanism in statesmanship or the Machine in politics. The Legislature which is to be elected next month will have the choice of his successor, but as that body will not, in the regular course of things, meet until next June, the Governor will appoint a man who will fill the seat during the next session of Congress. The Democrats are given an unexpected chance to gain a seat in the upper branch of Congress by Mr. Pike's death, but they have only carried the Legislature twice (in 1871 and in 1874) during the thirty years since the Republican party was formed, and it is not very likely they will have such a piece of good luck this year.

We say it with deep pain, but we cannot avoid it, that in our opinion the *Sun* demonstrated on Monday that Lieutenant Schwatka did not discover "the Jones River," or any other river in Alaska, and that the river to which he has given the name of "Jones" has been known to the Russian and other explorers for a century or thereabouts. Unless the *Sun's* reproduction of the map from Tebienkoff's Atlas is a base forgery, it is fatal to the contention of the *Times* that Schwatka had any right to give a name to any river in that region. This result is made all the more melancholy by the simultaneous appearance in the *Times* of a sarcastic poem, containing passages of great power and beauty, directed against the editor of the *Sun*. But for the Tebienkoff's Atlas it would have been difficult for the editor of the *Sun* to stand up against this poem. The Atlas has saved him in the providential way in which a copy of the New Testament in a young man's waistcoat pocket occasionally stops a bullet in battle. We need hardly say that we do not think any blame in the matter attaches to Mr. Jones beyond over-confidence in Schwatka, who is, we should say, a sanguine, fussy sort of person, whose "discoveries" should be received with great caution. To Mr. Jones the mortification of having his name forcibly detached from the river will doubtless be great, but giving one's name to rivers or mountains, in the teeth of opposition, is a delicate business on which a prudent man will not venture. It is a distinction in which the civilized world has to acquiesce, in order to give it any permanence or value.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 6, to TUESDAY, October 12, 1886 inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

A FEDERAL office-holder has decided to resign on account of the President's order about non-interference in politics. Philip Kumler, United States District-Attorney and Republican candidate for the Common Pleas Judgeship in Cincinnati, will send his resignation to the President. The President is reported to be very indignant at the way in which his order has been violated, and it is believed that he will make conspicuous examples of several offenders.

The United States District Attorney who has been warned by the Administration that he must resign if he desires to run for Congress, is understood to be A. J. Delaney of Wisconsin, who defeated Gen. Bragg for renomination in his Congressional district. Mr. Delaney has recently said that he did not understand that the order prevented any man from seeking another office, and he believed he could hold his present office until he became a representative of the Second District in Congress.

Charges of interference in active politics are brought against Collector Troup of New Haven, and Collector Bishop of Cincinnati.

Gen. John M. Corse has been appointed Postmaster at Boston. He has a brilliant record as a soldier.

The Civil-Service Commission in all probability will amend the civil-service rules so that employees may be transferred from the various departments throughout the country to places at the national capital. The object is to strengthen the service in the departments there.

The American schooner *Marion Grimes* was released on Tuesday afternoon at Port Shelburne, N. S., Consul Phelan having deposited $400 for the fine.

The British Minister at Washington, acting on instructions from his Government, has applied to the Department of State for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizures of the British Columbian schooners *Onward*, *Thornton*, and *Carolina* by the U. S. revenue steamer *Corwin*, for alleged violation of the laws regulating the hunting of seals in Alaskan waters.

The New York *Times* on Sunday said: "We take pleasure in laying before the public copies of several letters bearing upon the reported misconduct of Mr. Sedgwick, the Special Agent of the State Department, in the City of Mexico. The testimony of these letters is strong in vindication of Mr. Sedgwick and in support of his own published denial. We are confident that they will be accepted by his friends and the public as a sufficient answer to the accusations brought against him."

From the annual report of Gen. Miles as commander of the Department of Arizona, in New Mexico, it appears that the surrender of Geronimo was unconditional. Gen. Miles in his report argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He suggests that the Apaches be treated as other Indians have been under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood, and the officers and soldiers generally for their meritorious services during the campaign.

Judge Brown of the United States Court at Detroit, Mich., on Monday handed down his decision in the case of the United States against John Craig, on the action brought to recover a penalty of $1,000 provided for in the "Assisted Immigration Act" of February 26, 1886. Judge Brown sustains the constitutionality of the law.

Gen. Gordon was on Wednesday elected Governor of Georgia without a contest. Two amendments to the Constitution were almost unanimously adopted. The first was to extend the power of the Legislature, which now may furnish limbs to maimed ex-Confederates, so that in its discretion the relief may take any other form. The effect of this amendment will be to give Georgia an extended pension list. The second amendment is to permit local legislation to originate in the Senate as well as in the House, instead of in the House exclusively, as formerly. The majority of the Legislature is undoubtedly for the policy of prohibition.

The Colorado Democrats on Wednesday nominated Alva Adams for Governor. The platform favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the same terms as gold, and criticises the Republican party, claiming that they have while in power created and maintained gigantic monopolies, resulting in serious conflicts between capital and labor, which now agitate all sections of the country. It also commends President Cleveland "for his impartial execution of the Civil-Service Law," and congratulates the Democratic party on its return to power, and upon the "honesty and integrity which, by reason of such return, has characterized the administration of public affairs during the past two years."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey, B. F. Howey says: "I have carefully examined the platform adopted by the Convention, and am in hearty accord with its declarations. In acknowledging the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the Convention, I beg to say that I am a Jerseyman by birth, as were my ancestors; that my interests are coupled with the prosperity of the State, and that my affection for the commonwealth is such that, should I be called upon to act as her Chief Magistrate, it will be my constant care to guide her interests and protect her honor."

At the Tammany Hall Convention on Monday night Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor of New York by acclamation. The motion was made by P. Henry Dugro, who had previously declined in committee to accept the nomination himself. The nomination was a complete surprise to the uninitiated. It is probable that the County Democracy will approve the nomination. Mr. Hewitt has not yet signified his intention to accept.

Richard H. Dana recently wrote to John F. Andrew, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts: "I hope I am not asking too much when I beg you will let me and the public generally know if there is any truth in the rumors of your contributing large sums to the Democratic campaign fund? I have heard denials also." Mr. Andrew replied: "I am happy to reply that I have long thought that the extent to which money is used in political campaigns is very injurious, and that candidates for office should not be called upon to supply funds. The leaders of the Democratic party were informed of my views upon this subject before the Convention tendered me its nomination, and they recognized their entire propriety. They knew that money would not be furnished by me, directly or indirectly, for campaign purposes, and they perfectly understood that this is my fixed determination." Mr. Dana has announced that he will support Mr. Andrew for Governor, and the whole Mugwump organization of 1884 will probably work in his favor.

Gov. Hill on Saturday commuted the sentences of the Theiss boycotters to 100 days' imprisonment in State prison, which made their terms expire on Tuesday. The Governor has written an elaborate opinion giving his reasons for this decision, among which are the following: That the prisoners were not aware that they were violating any law of the State in what they did; that the prisoners are honest workingmen who do not belong to the criminal class, and this was their first offence; that they are now penitent, and have promised in writing to hereafter cease boycotting and obey the laws of the State; that the District Attorney of New York favors the commutation of the sentence; that the prisoners, or nearly all of them, have families dependent upon them for support, and are all poor men worthy of Executive clemency.

Notices were on Thursday morning posted in all the stock-yards' packing-houses in Chicago to the effect that on and after Monday the hours of work would be ten instead of eight, as is now the rule. The notices were signed by nineteen firms, comprising all the packers of consequence in Chicago. Another great strike of pork-packers was accordingly begun on Friday. About 16,000 men are involved. Order has been well preserved.

The Convention of Knights of Labor at Richmond, Va., has not yet succeeded in transacting any important business. Mr. Powderly has written a letter on the color-line, which aims to conciliate both North and South, and in effect recommends a proper respect for local prejudices.

Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court of Chicago on Thursday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the eight Anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer, and Lingg should be hanged, and that Neebe should suffer imprisonment for fifteen years in the State Penitentiary. On Saturday they were sentenced to be hanged on December 3.

One of the indicted ex-Aldermen of 1884, H. L. Sayles, has fled to Canada. His brother and bondsman, after transferring his property, has also left the city. Ten of the ex-Aldermen were rearrested on Tuesday afternoon on a bench warrant, and required to give more bail.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention at Chicago on Thursday, Dr. Huntington's motion to appoint a joint committee to consider the whole subject of liturgical revision, and report not later than the tenth day of the session, was adopted. The following is the committee: Bishops Williams, Bedell, Doane, and Lyman; the Rev. Drs. Huntington of New York, Egar of Central New York, Gold of Chicago, Hart of Connecticut, and Hale of Iowa, Messrs. Sheffey of Virginia, Nash of New York, Dr. Shattuck of Massachusetts, Packard of Maryland, and Gilbert of Long Island.

At the conclusion of the long debate of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions on Thursday relating to the new departure, the following was resolved: "That the Board recognizes and approves the principle upon which the Prudential Committee has continued to act in regard to appointments for missionary service, in strictly conforming to the well-understood and permanent basis of doctrinal faith upon which the missions of the Board have been steadily conducted, and to which, in the exercise of its sacred trust, the Committee had no option but to conform. The Board is constrained to look with great apprehension upon certain tendencies of the doctrine of a probation after death which have been recently broached and diligently propagated, that seemed divisive and perversive and dangerous to the churches at home and abroad. In view of these tendencies they do heartily approve of the action of the Prudential Committee in carefully guarding the Board from any committal to the approval of that doctrine, and advise a continuance of that caution in time to come. The Board recommends to the Prudential Committee to consider, in difficult cases turning upon doctrinal views of candidates for missionary service, the expediency of calling a council of the churches, to be constituted in some manner which may be determined by the good judgment of the Committee, to pass upon the theological soundness of the candidate; and the Committee is instructed to report upon this matter to the Board at the next annual meeting." The resolution was adopted by a two-thirds *viva-voce* vote. All the members of the Prudential Committee were re-elected on Friday except Dr. Thwing and

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Prof. E. C. Smyth of Andover. The former could not act again because of his removal to the West, and the latter was dropped.

Charges of heresy have been preferred against five Andover professors, and brought before the Board of Visitors. They are accused of preaching the doctrine of second probation.

Senator Austin F. Pike of New Hampshire died suddenly on Friday at the age of sixty-seven. His term would have expired in 1889.

Ex-Senator David Levy Yulee of Florida died in this city on Sunday after a six days' illness. Mr. Yulee caught a severe cold on a Fall River steamer and died of pneumonia. He was born at St. Thomas, W. I., in 1811. His name was David Levy. His father took him to Virginia in his boyhood. He removed to Florida in 1824, studied law, and became a planter. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses, and changed his name to David Levy Yulee. From December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851, and again from 1855 to 1860, he was United States Senator from Florida. He went with his State in the secession war, and was confined in Fort Pulaski in 1865 as a prisoner of State.

Rear-Admiral Edward T. Nichols, United States Navy, died in Pomfret, Conn., on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-three years. Admiral Nichols was one of the most efficient Union naval officers during the recent war. He was born in Georgia in 1823. In 1836 he entered the navy, and in 1850 was made a lieutenant. During the first two years of the civil war he commanded the *Winona* of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. When Farragut's fleet went up the Mississippi he accompanied it, and it fell to his lot to receive the surrender of the two strong rebel forts, Jackson and St. Philip, on which the Confederates depended for the safety of New Orleans. He was also in the river engagement against Vicksburg, and assisted in penning up and destroying the rebel ram *Arkansas*. In 1866 he commanded the *Mendota* of the North Atlantic Squadron, and was on duty in New York for two years. His promotions were to a captaincy in 1866, to the rank of Commodore in 1872, and to that of Rear-Admiral in 1878.

FOREIGN.

The Bulgarian Government has notified the foreign consuls at Sofia that Gen. Kaulbars, through the Russian consul at Rustchuk, ordered the military commander there to release the political conspirators in his custody, threatening to hold him responsible if he disobeyed, promising him as a reward for compliance promotion to the rank of Commander General "when the Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of refusal would be reduction to the ranks. The Commander informed the troops under his command that he had received and declined the command, and the soldiers applauded his conduct.

Gen. Kaulbars has telegraphed to the Czar that he must now be either recalled or furnished with troops. The failure of his mission is generally admitted. It is reported that the Russian Government is preparing a note to the Powers, which will be the forerunner of decisive measures in Bulgaria. A plot has been discovered to create revolts throughout the two Bulgarias by means of armed bands engaged by the Russian Consulates at Sofia, Philippopolis, and Rustchuk. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested.

In the Bulgarian city elections for members of the Great Sobranye to elect a successor to Prince Alexander, all the Government candidates have been successful. M. Karaveloff, pro-Russian, received but 50 votes out of the 1,500 cast in his district. During the elections on Sunday, Macedonians inspired by the Russian Consulate endeavored to create a disturbance.

The returns of the Bulgarian elections so far show that 400 Ministerialists and 21 Pro-Russians or Zankovists have been chosen. All the members of the Ministry have been elected by immense majorities. It is said that Prince Alexander is prepared to accept the Bulgarian throne if reëlected. A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar, while discussing recently the Bulgarian crisis, said: "If the Bulgarian question can be settled peaceably, well and good, but I will not go to war for the sake of the disorderly Bulgarians." The newspapers of St. Petersburg are unanimously of opinion that decisive action by Russia in regard to Bulgaria is imperative.

Rumors were current on Thursday to the effect that a conspiracy had been discovered to kidnap King Milan of Servia, and to force him to abdicate, with the alternative of death. They have not been confirmed. M. Karaveloff has resigned as Regent in Bulgaria. Gen. Kaulbars has been treated with marked coolness during his tour through Bulgaria.

Premier Von Taaffe, in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament on Friday, replying to interpellations, said that any supposition that the relations between Austria and Germany had been shaken were completely groundless. "The relations rest now, as hitherto," added the Premier, "on the basis which the Ministry have repeatedly defined before the Delegation. There is no occasion to apprehend any loosening or disturbance of the close and trustful relations existing on both sides."

It is currently rumored at Constantinople that France, Russia, and Turkey are on the eve of coming to an understanding, and that Turkey will send an ultimatum to England demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt.

There is a vivid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun the issue of two new journals—*La Revanche* and *Le Soldat Laboureur*—to advocate an offensive policy in vindication of the old military prestige of France. Gen. Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Lavedon, the military critic, writes to the *Figaro* that Gen. Boulanger has prepared a well-conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a Continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that Gen. Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, not to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed.

Premier de Freycinet has informed his colleagues in the French Cabinet that the disputes between the Malagasys and the French in Madagascar are almost settled.

Louise Michel has been pardoned and will soon be released.

It is reported that Señor Zorilla left France voluntarily in order to prevent embarrassment to the French Government.

It now appears that the Spanish Cabinet really resolved to confirm the sentence of death against the revolutionists, but an under-secretary misunderstood Premier Sagasta, and announced to the waiting crowd that the sentence had been commuted, and it was quickly spread over the country. The whole Cabinet resolved to resign. The Queen thereupon called on Señor Sagasta to form a new Cabinet. The Queen has signed a decree freeing the remainder of the slaves in Cuba from their terms of servitude.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of the Council, Señor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Moret; Minister of Justice, Señor Martinez; Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, Señor Leon Castillo; Minister of Public Works, Señor Rodrigo; Minister of War, Gen. Castillo; Minister of Marine, Admiral Arias; Minister of the Colonies, Señor Balaguer. It is rather more conservative than the preceding. The first act of the Ministry will be to raise the siege. It will endeavor to check the disaffection in the army, and will pursue a policy compatible with the gradual execution of the Liberal programme.

A London newspaper reports the details of a startling Anarchist plot to destroy Vienna and to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph. The conspirators, whose plans were frustrated by the authorities, had intended to carry out the plot on October 4. A large number of foreigners and Austrians were arrested. The ringleader escaped to Germany.

The Vienna police have furnished the press with an account of the plot. Although many details are obviously suppressed, it is shown to have surpassed in extent and diabolical ingenuity any dynamite plot hitherto concocted. Seventeen of the conspirators have been arrested. An examination of the prisoners shows that the plot was hatched in and directed from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese Anarchists who recently returned from America. The plan was cleverly discovered. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the city, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to Penzing, Untermeidling, Hetzendorf, Meidling, and Favoriten. The police got wind of the plot and watched until it was almost mature. They receive universal praise for their zeal and circumspection.

The Russian Government will introduce a tobacco monopoly throughout the empire in 1887.

The London *Daily News* announced on Saturday morning, in a two-column article, that the Government intend to bring in a bill establishing home rule in Ireland upon the basis of four national councils, representing the provinces. It added that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had been consulted about this. Both were prepared to support it. The Marquis of Hartington has authorized a denial of the statement that he has promised to support the bill.

The London *Daily News* said on Monday morning: "It is the intention of the Government, after promising a home-rule bill, to take up the procedure measure as the first business of the session. The Government have so intimated to Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, but nothing definite has been arranged. Although the Government hope to carry the home-rule measure by a majority of 100, they prefer to secure the right of closure first. It is likely that the Parnellites will object to the Government's programme, and insist that Irish affairs be the first business."

The Conservative newspapers avoid direct mention of the *Daily News's* statement that the Government will introduce a bill giving four provincial councils to Ireland. The *Standard* refers to "big gooseberry revelations of important Cabinet secrets before the Ministers themselves have arrived at any decision." The bill is generally discredited.

The Director of Catholic Missions in Paris has been informed that 700 Christians have been massacred in Tanhoa, Tonquin; also that thirty villages in that district have been burned, and 9,000 inhabitants are starving.

Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that the English, German, and American Commissioners have begun their conference respecting the rights and claims of their respective Governments in the Samoan Islands. The conference is said to be proceeding smoothly.

The column of British and Indian troops sent from Minhla, Burmah, to relieve a surrounded garrison, has succeeded in performing the mission. It took the column six days to make a march of thirty miles through one jungle. In this the troops found several crucified British messengers. Every officer and nearly every man in the rescued garrison was prostrated with fever when the relieving expedition reached them.

The long overdue steamer *Anchoria* arrived at St. John's, New Foundland, on Monday; all on board well. She had broken her shaft.

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THE RECORD AS TO THE OFFICES.

THE *Civil Service Record* has rendered the public a great service, in securing and publishing a large collection of statistics as to the changes which have been made in the various executive departments since the new Administration came in, a year ago last spring. The lack of such data hitherto has prevented anything like a comprehensive exposition of the facts, and it has consequently been impossible to show with any approach to exactness the real state of the case. The *Record's* tables enable us to get at the truth, and the showing is full of interest.

The first thing which strikes one is the evidence that the Civil-Service Law has been strictly enforced. This is furnished by the table of removals in the "classified service," which is the term adopted to designate that part of the service subject to the law of 1883. There are about 5,650 such places in the departments at Washington, and, under the old spoils system of a "clean sweep" upon a change of national administration, this army of clerks appointed under Republican rule would have been discharged in short order. In point of fact, between March 4, 1885, and June 16, 1886 (since which latter date very few changes have been made), the whole number of removals aggregated but 368, or only one in every fifteen persons, and thirteen of these were on account of reduction of force. In some departments the reasons for discharges are furnished in every case, and it is evident that they were made solely for the good of the service. Thus in the War Department sixty-one persons were removed during this period, and Secretary Endicott gives these as the causes: Reduction of appropriations, 10; services no longer required, 15; to accept appointments in other departments, 2; inattention to duty, 2; intemperance, 7; absence without leave, 6; inefficiency, 10; misconduct, 8; political, 1. Ten persons in the classified service in the Post-office Department were removed, and the cause in each case is recorded, as, "drinking to excess," "absent from duty without permission," etc. It thus clearly appears that the Civil-Service Law interposes no obstacle to removals for the good of the service, while the impossibility of filling vacancies except upon proved merit, as established by competitive examinations, removes the motive for discharging efficient employees to make room for personal or political favorites.

The moderation of the Administration in the use of the removing power is also shown by the record as to changes in the unclassified service, to which the law does not apply. The detailed statistics as to these are given in the case of the Interior Department, and they show that out of about 1,080 such employees only 223, or one-fifth, were removed. The 105 resignations doubtless include a large number of persons who would have been removed had they not voluntarily taken themselves out of the way; but even lumping all the removals and resignations together as forced, they amount to only 30 per cent. of the whole number who might have been summarily got rid of without any violation of law. Even in the Department of Justice, among the Territorial judges, the United States attorneys, marshals, etc., only two-thirds of the whole number have been changed, and our readers have doubtless noticed that one of the Federal attorneys whose resignation has just been demanded, because he has been nominated for another office by his party, is an Ohio Republican.

The showing as to the diplomatic service is peculiarly creditable and encouraging, since this branch of the Government has long been the refuge of broken-down party hacks. The changes made in this service since Mr. Bayard became Secretary of State, counting everything, from an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary down to an interpreter, aggregate only 144 out of 327 such officers in the service of the United States, or only 44 per cent. The Administration at Washington has changed from one party to another for the first time in a quarter of a century, and a list compiled in the second year of that Administration shows that, instead of the old-fashioned "clean sweep" abroad, much less than half of the representatives of this Government in foreign lands have been changed. To understand what this really means, one should contrast this record with that made four years before, when there was not a change of parties, but only of representatives of the same party in the executive departments. When Mr. Garfield became President and made Mr. Blaine Secretary of State, he found the diplomatic service filled with men appointed by Republicans, yet during the four months between March 4, 1881, and the day of the Guiteau tragedy, no less than fifty-five changes were made in a total number of offices then but little exceeding 300. In other words, changes were made in 18 per cent. of the diplomatic offices within four months by Mr. Blaine as a Republican Secretary of State, against only 44 per cent. in more than a year by Mr. Bayard as a Democratic Secretary, although the change of parties presented the strongest temptations and excuses for wholesale changes in the latter case.

Such figures as these are full of encouragement to the friends of civil-service reform. They show that the system of treating public offices as public trusts is steadily making headway; indeed, that it has already become too thoroughly entrenched ever to be overthrown by the spoilsmen.

THE RECENT THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES.

WE are not concerned to note the merely ecclesiastical relations and results of what is known as the Andover movement. Still less do we feel called upon to discuss the theological bearings of the points at issue, being content, for our part, to leave to the factions engaged in the dispute, and to the religious press, a monopoly of sweeping assertions on one side and the other in regard to a matter concerning which man has no means of proving anything. But there are certain larger relations of these recent church controversies to which we would call attention.

Almost for the first time since the civil war, we are given a reminder, in the events alluded to, that the divisive forces of Protestantism are not spent. There is a schism, practically, in the Congregational Church. It may never take organic form. The troublesome faction may not be cut off; it may not go out voluntarily. Yet there has been made evident such a sharp and radical difference on a point regarded as of the essence of the faith, as would have led, infallibly, in other days, to the creation of a new sect; as would lead now, in a denomination possessing any central authority, to trials for heresy, and excision. Here we see, then, a recrudescence of the schismatic tendencies of Protestantism. These were in a state of high activity in the United States during the closing years of the last century and the first half of this, and were remarkably fertile in the production of new sects formed on a basis of theological differences. The more recent rendings of the American churches were the work of slavery. Now, it would appear, after a long period during which the disruptive forces have been in abeyance, there is danger of cleavage along theological lines again.

This is all the more significant in the face of the immensely widened tolerance of divergent views which has come to prevail in the churches. A difference must be great indeed to lead to a schism in a church whose policy, more and more, has been to keep up the spirit of religion by admitting all opinions into the sanctuary. No complaint is oftener in the mouths of the older clergy than that denominational names have lost their meaning. Pascal was astonished to find that two degrees of latitude were enough to reverse the principles of jurisprudence. A much shorter distance is all that need be travelled in the United States to find the same denomination standing for different things. Thus the conservative element in the meeting of the American Board counted it no small advantage that the sessions this year were held at Des Moines, the Congregationalism of the West being of a far different temper from that in the neighborhood of Boston. It is highly noteworthy, we repeat, if a party in the church has come to hold views too radical for even such an elastic mantle of toleration to cover. It is a sign that the course of Protestant development is still to be marked by disruption, as well as by slow and peaceable change.

The complacency with which some of the other sects have been regarding this movement within the Congregational body is not without its amusing aspects. The Unitarians, for example, have been maintaining all these years that they have followed the only sure course towards denominational stable equilibrium, and that change and advance must necessarily go on in other denominations until a resting-place similar to their own is reached. Accordingly they have seen a clear confirmation of this opinion in the agitations of Congregationalism for the past ten years. But they are just now rudely disturbed by the need of attending to a threatened schism in their own church. The Western Unitarian Association has decided that the way to secure an equilibrium really stable is to broaden the basis of denominational fellowship; and the old leaders of the church, who had supposed that all was settled, are lifting up their voices against dangerous tendencies, quite in the orthodox fashion. At the other extreme may be

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seen the Presbyterians, proudly pointing to their rigid ecclesiastical system and their definite and obligatory creed as effective bulwarks against all innovation. They sadly shake their heads when they talk of the "New Departure" in the Congregational Church, and begin planting missions of their own in New England so as to be ready for anything that may happen. Yet some of them are half-conscious that they may be making the same mistake which Principal Tulloch showed was made, in supposing that the Scottish churches had remained quiescent in religious thought because they maintained the old Calvinistic creeds intact. It must cause a sense of hollowness in Presbyterian self-satisfaction to remember that some of the most outspoken leaders of the Andover movement were, until recently, Presbyterians, honored and unquestioned leaders.

Then there must be some ground for disquiet in the attitude of the hyper-orthodox Presbyterian Church of the South. That body makes no concealment of its conviction that the Northern Presbyterians are not safely orthodox. This conviction is now, probably, the greatest obstacle in the way of a union between the two churches. In fact, it would seem that one effect of these recent theological disturbances will be indefinitely to adjourn the question of a general union of the Protestant sects—a union h ralded by many as an event of the near future. All attempts towards such a consolidation, thus far, have been rather sentimental than practical. Aside from an extremely limited cooperation on some missionary fields, little has been accomplished beyond the exchange of vague inter-denominational compliments and greetings. It has not been possible to form a basis of doctrinal agreement. It seems certain that these recent revelations of theological differences so marked within the bounds of a single denomination will make a general Protestant union still more out of the question.

We should be sorry to be thought to see in these movements within religious circles nothing of significance for the larger interests of truth and liberty. These varied theological opinions and disturbances seem to be necessary stages in the slow education of mankind. Count Tolstoi speaks of the curious way in which an individual often reproduces in his personal development the historical progress of the thought of the race, as in the embryo the different steps in the evolution of its ancestry are displayed. In a similar way it would seem to be sometimes the fate of a denomination to represent in epitome the whole history of religious thought. Certainly we cannot hesitate to pronounce fragmentary and divisive Protestantism vastly better than the dead solidarity of religion in Spain and Turkey. It is as much better as liberty is better than slavery, intelligence than superstition, progress than stagnation.

COÖPERATION AND CHARACTER.

THE British diplomatic agents have made a report on coöperation in various countries, and it has been issued in a small volume, of which we find a summary in the London *Daily News*. Nothing can be more interesting than experiments in coöperation, because it is the only one of the proposed solutions of the "labor problem" which has even a flavor of rationality about it. We include profit-sharing under the same term, for it is a form of coöperation, and depends for its success on an appeal to the same motives. Among European countries, France occupies by far the foremost place in the field of coöperation in production. Coöperation in consumption, which has been so successful in England, the French, for some unexplained reason, have never taken to. But they have set up more coöperative societies for production, and carried them on more successfully, than any other country. Before the Franco-German war they were numerous, and some of them very successful. A society of working pianomakers, for instance, starting with simply their own little savings, were worth $8,000 in two or three years. The war and the Commune ruined most of them, and there has been no revival of the movement. Those who are disposed to try industrial experiments have for the most part joined the Socialists and Anarchists, and are clamoring for the conversion of the whole State into a coöperative association. In fact, the success of the coöperative associations in France destroyed or greatly damaged coöperation as a solution of the "labor problem," in the eyes of the discontented working class in France. This is an extraordinary and at first sight puzzling fact, but the explanation of it is easy, and we commend it to the attention of all who are pottering over the labor problem in this country.

The explanation is this: All the experiments made brought out, more clearly than is possible under the wage system, the part played by character in producing industrial success. "The fate of these institutions," the *Daily News* says, "was in exact conformity with the law of all human endeavor. Where the associated workmen were prudent, honest, laborious, and self-denying, they were prospered; where they were not, they failed." The result was, that in spreading they tended to create a sort of natural aristocracy in the working class, and to mark off the prudent, honest, laborious, and self-denying from the shiftless, dishonest, lazy, and extravagant. The associations had to get rid of their less capable and trustworthy members as a condition of success, and associations which were not made up in the main of picked men soon went to the wall. This ruined them in the eyes of the inferior workmen and in the eyes of the labor agitators. These last in France are now the worst enemies of coöperation. They discourage all attempts at it, and preach in more and more savage tones the great gospel of "Collectivity," which proposes to have the "State" take possession of all property, and hire each person to do his particular kind of labor.

This is a very instructive phenomenon, which we advise our professorial and clerical Socialists to study carefully. Trades unions, including the Knights of Labor as at present conducted in the United States, all have in view the concealment of those differences of character and capacity which the coöperative associations bring to light. The object of the former is to arrange the work of production in every field, in such a way that it shall not be possible to perceive which of any dozen men working together is the ablest, or most skilful, or most industrious; and that the lazy, or shirking, or incapable man shall escape the penalties with which he is, under our present civilization, remorselessly pursued. In other words, they want to eliminate from industry the influence of character on success. They seek to overthrow in the moral world the law of the survival of the fittest. They insist that all shall survive, both the fit and unfit; that virtue shall not have even the reward of achievement, and that the qualities which most distinguish man from the brutes shall not profit any individual man materially. The savage war on non-union men to force them to enter the unions is carried on in furtherance of the same idea. They are hindrances to the dead-level system. Of course the unions might be conducted without this system. They might give free play to individual superiority; but to do so without exciting heartburnings and jealousies would call for greater skill in management than has yet been displayed.

Correspondence.

REPUBLICANS AND FREE TRADE IN MICHIGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: You seem to think that the nomination of Mr. Robinson, "a pronounced anti-protectionist," as you call him, by the Republicans of the Detroit district is an indication of a change of opinion on their part regarding the tariff. Permit me to call this an error, and to tell you why Robinson was nominated and who he is.

Your article in the same number of your paper regarding Henry George's candidacy for Mayor of your city makes me think that the information might interest you, as their cases are to some extent analogous, and perhaps your readers would like to hear a little about practical politics in Michigan. Mr. Robinson has for many years been an enthusiastic leader of the Greenback party of this district, but has not refused outside help to get an office. At present he is a justice of the peace, the election to which office he obtained on a Greenback-Labor nomination, supported by a bargain under which his party supported the rest of the Republican candidates in return for their endorsement of Robinson. Mr. Robinson has been one of the leaders of labor organizations that have exercised a reign of terror in this city during the last year, crippled business, and compelled workingmen to suffer want when they had a fine chance of earning good wages. He has never advised deeds of violence directly, but has made speeches at socialistic meetings denouncing capitalists, banks, etc., which must of necessity have had a pernicious effect on his uneducated hearers. Some of those speeches he would now like to have forgotten, and in a discreditable manner he *now* denounces the then reports of the same as false. In short, Mr. Robinson might be called a demagogue, for he has the character and ambition to be one, but lacks the ability even for that rôle. His election would in some respects have the same results as that of Mr. Henry George, which you consider so very grave.

Some time ago the labor organizations of this city nominated him for Congress on a free-trade, greenback, silver, anti-monopoly, etc., platform.

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Subsequently the Democrats nominated a very able though somewhat dissolute man on a free-trade platform, and then the Republicans, knowing what little chance they had in this Democratic district against those two candidates, began to look around for a candidate of their own. Disregarding Robinson's political character and history, his principles, or those of his party, so antagonistic to their own, they nominated or rather endorsed him as the only man who, owing to his labor associations, had a chance of being elected, adopting, however, a high-tariff plank in their platform; and Robinson, carried away by ambition, accepted their endorsement, and now stands before us as a candidate on two platforms as much opposed to each other as possible.

Success is what the Republicans want, cost what it may; *success* is the consideration for which Robinson casts aside, or rather embraces, all principles. It is touching to hear how Republicans try to reconcile their tariff views with their wishes for the welfare of the laboring men who suppose that their candidate stands on a free-trade platform. They of course point out the difference in favor of American laborers between them and their brethren in Europe, and ascribe it to the results of a providential Republican tariff legislation. This must be puzzling to many. The laboring man who votes for Robinson has, however, his choice between a free-trade and high-tariff candidate combined in one individual, and is sure to see his condition bettered in any event. This, again, must be most gratifying to the laboring man.

The Republican party managers, however, understand their business and know their man. They perceive how even now the flattery of a Republican nomination, the friendly smile of their prominent men, has intoxicated Robinson, how he is now already polishing up his old Republicanism; and they correctly assume that, if by any chance he should be elected, he will be one of theirs, and his further political career will be under their control, for he is ambitious and weak, and they are powerful and influential. The Republican party in Michigan is a lumber, copper, and iron party, and will see to it that no free-traders are elected with its assistance. As a matter of fact, there is little chance of Robinson's election, but his endorsement is a shrewd scheme to catch the labor vote with a Republican hook to be used on future occasions.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. H.

DETROIT, MICH., October 5, 1886.

MICHIGAN'S SALOONS AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As bearing upon the labor problem and the liquor traffic, the following statistics drawn from vol. i, Census of Michigan, 1884, just issued by the Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich., are of peculiar interest.

In Michigan in the year 1884, 80,131 persons, ten years of age or over, were returned as unable to read or write. Of this number 225 were of unknown nativity; 15,743 were born of native parents; 6,338 had foreign-born parents; 2,359 had one parent foreign-born; and the remaining 53,053 were themselves foreign-born. The total population of the State was 1,853,658, and the total of inhabitants whose parents were one or both foreign-born was 975,144. In other words, 54 per cent. of the population furnished 80 per cent. of the illiteracy.

The number of saloon-keepers and bar-tenders was returned at 3,894, and the number of brewers and malsters at 557. "Expressed approximately, the foreign-born inhabitants who form but 26 per cent. of the total population, furnish 57 per cent. of the saloon-keepers and bar-tenders, and 78 per cent. of the brewers and malsters."

In the light of such a showing, the wisdom of the aggressive immigration policy pursued by Michigan until recently appears to have been foolishness, if not something worse.—Respectfully,

ERWIN F. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1886.

THE MADISON POST-OFFICE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your issue of September 30 contains a letter from "Civil-Service Reform" which, uncontradicted, might mislead many of your readers and give forth wrong impressions. He says: "The Post-office here had been pretty thoroughly cleared of its old employees before this,* and their places given to inexperienced men; but there remained a Mr. Hastreiter, mailing clerk, . . . and a Mr. Helen, superintendent of the special delivery, likewise possessed of information which it takes years to acquire." He says, further: "These men were notified that after the first of the month they would no longer be wanted, and new and inexperienced men were appointed in their places—a most flagrant disregard of the city's interests," etc.

As to Mr. Hastreiter, he is one of those good-natured souls the public would rather not have disturbed—but he is a Republican, and must go. As to Mr. Helm (not Helen), he is a younger brother of the Assistant Postmaster, and, before his advent to the position of one of the four route-carriers, was delivery clerk—a place in which he rendered himself so obnoxious to those who had business at the "general delivery," that his displacement was loudly clamored for by Republicans and Democrats, women and children. To appease this clamor, Gen. Bryant, then Postmaster, relieved him from the delivery window and put him upon one of the carrier routes. That he has been faithful in the discharge of his duties, I have never heard questioned; but it goes without saying among those with whom he came in contact that he was always grouty, ill-tempered, and never deigned to give a civil answer to any one on any occasion. There never has been an employee in the Post-office here about whom there has been so general and warrantable complaint as this same man Helm, and it is immensely gratifying to all who have any business with the Post-office that his head has gone to the basket; and there is little doubt that "Civil-Service Reform" is as pleased over it as any one else, only that he is shy of acknowledging it.

"Civil-Service Reform" suggests that "if the public generally is so thoroughly disgusted with its dose as the better class of citizens of this city are with this incident," then "even Mr. Cleveland's chances of reëlection are few." The writer hereof is a Republican, always has been, and is free to say there are hundreds of other Republicans in this city who vigorously applaud the author of "this incident," and only regret that it came not sooner.

REFORMER.

MADISON, WIS., October, 1886.

RESULTS OF BAD TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I was lately in a company of well-to-do gentlemen, a sort of circle of culture, in which the Anarchists of Chicago were discussed, and from them by an easy transition the conversation turned to the strikers and their evil ways. With singular unanimity the opinion was expressed:

(1.) That every man has the right to refuse working at wages which he thinks too low, or on any other conditions which he dislikes.

(2.) That workingmen have the right to combine in such refusal in any numbers, in order to make this refusal effective; in short, they have the right to strike.

(3.) That they have, however, no right to prevent others who are willing to work at lower wages, or on less favorable conditions (in short, rats or scabs), by force from taking the places which they vacate; nor even to use the pressure of a "boycott" for any such purpose, though without such force or conspiracy their strike might fail. Hence, the strikers at Milwaukee, Chicago, and on the Missouri Railroad system were in the wrong; and any violence committed by them, if it resulted in death, was murder, both in law and in morals.

I agree with the reasoning and in the result reached; but I maintain that there are strong mitigating circumstances for all the violence and murder that was instigated by Martin Irons and August Spies, and their ignorant or crackbrained associates—reasons why society, why the people of the United States, should judge their doings mildly. I find these mitigating circumstances in the bad teaching which has come from the leaders of both of our great political parties, in the emission of false doctrines from the high places where wisdom and truth should have been expected.

In Chicago itself, where mob violence took the most dread-inspiring form and the most colossal dimensions, these false and misleading doctrines had been most loudly and most authoritatively preached. Not to speak of the platform of the Republicans, we need only look among the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, held in the great City of the Lakes in the summer of 1884, to find such socialistic rant as this: that in order to secure the American laborer (say, an unnaturalized Bohemian or Slovak) against the pauper labor of Europe, a customs duty should be imposed on imported articles sufficiently great to make up for the difference in the scale of wages. Translate this into the language of the strikers:

(1.) A hand in a pig-iron furnace can refuse to work for less than $2 a day.

(2.) All the hands in all the American pig-iron furnaces can combine in this refusal, and thus keep the rate up to $2 a day.

(3.) If any workman in England, Sweden, or Belgium propose to work at $1 a day and thereby furnish to the American consumer cheaper pig iron—ah, what then? Then the ships bringing the product of this labor of scabs or rats to our shores are to be forced by the revenue cutters of our Government to turn back, and if they disobey, ships and cargo will be sunk rather than that scabs should be allowed to compete with that great trades union which the tariff has established among all pig-iron workers in the United States. Or say, instead of pig-iron workers, all the silk-weavers, all the wool-growers, all the cotton-spinners, etc. (By the by, the Oleomargarine Bill has extended this socialistic principle a little; the "bull-butter men" are simply scabs trying to compete with the Dairymen's Association.)

Now, what is the difference in morals between Martin Irons and his followers, who ditch trains and "kill" locomotives, to prevent men not belonging to the order of Knights of Labor from working for Gould's railroad companies, or August Spies, seeking to drive underpaid scabs out of the McCormick Reaper Factory, on the one hand, and Randall and Kelley, using the armed vessels of the United States to prevent English and Belgian miners or French weavers from working for the American iron or cloth market? There is a marked difference in *law* between them: Martin Irons and August Spies have not

*Referring to Postmaster-General Vilas's recent visit here—about the middle of September.

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yet succeeded in shaping State or Federal legislation in favor of "organized" labor; Randall and Kelley pretend that they have shaped Federal laws in favor of the "American" workingman, though it is very doubtful if those laws do any class of American workingmen any good. Maybe, after a while—having started out briskly with the Oleomargarine Bill—we shall have a perfect system of laws protecting the laborer in the right to earn such wages as he demands, no matter whether any one wants his services or those of a cheaper competitor for employment; and then Martin Irons and August Spies will be looked on as the forerunners of the better time—the latter, if hung in the meantime, as a sort of John Brown, a martyr to his premature zeal. But even then I shall maintain that the men upholding those laws will, in the forum of morals, be just as much in the wrong as Irons and Spies and as Randall and Kelley are now. L. N. D.

Louisville, Ky., October 8, 1886.

WHY WE NOTICE THE LABOR AGITATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: For eight months past the *Nation* has given more space to the labor question than to any other. The last number, for instance, contained about ten columns of matter bearing in one way or another upon this topic. The great dailies are filled with reports of the doings of the labor world. The columns of the religious press and the magazines are crowded with labor literature.

Now, all this writing is either about something, and therefore proper, or it is about nothing, and therefore destined to become very tiresome as soon as it ceases to be droll. If the labor movement is half as strong as it is represented to be, then discussion and criticism should go on in season and out of season. But if it is weak, as the *Nation* would have it believed, why should so much attention be given to it? The action of the *Nation* is hard to understand in this matter. Henry George, who, we are told, is a harmless theorist with a "handful" of followers, gets two columns of space in the last number; Mr. Powderly, a suicidal blatherskite, gets two more; Dr. Ely, whose writings are compared to those of a "raving Anarchist," gets four columns.

This lengthy treatment might be ascribed to the necessities of journalism, but that would not explain the intensity of feeling displayed by the *Nation* in its discussions of this question during the past year. It cannot bear to think of Mr. Powderly—who, by the by, is considered a very worthy gentleman in these parts. It would cast him into jail, where Dennis Kearney has been and ought to be now. It would throw poor Prof. Ely out of his position just because he shows a bias towards labor organizations.

How can the *Nation* be justly considered anything but an "enemy to labor," when it attacks so furiously everybody who dares to lift his voice in behalf of laboring men? Enmity towards the leaders of a cause is prima facie evidence of enmity towards the cause. When did the *Nation* ever have a kind word for *any* advocate of labor organizations? When did it ever go to the workingmen with any other message than "the perpetual, monotonous lie, 'it is all very good and right'"? S. E. Forman.

Carlisle, Pa., October 9, 1886.

[The action of the *Nation* is not hard to understand by those who read the *Nation* with any care, which, apparently, you do not. The *Nation* has repeatedly—say twenty-five times—spoken of the labor movement as the most important with which the American people has had to deal since the extinction of slavery. This is the reason why so much appears in its columns about the labor movement. But can you not understand that a movement may be a very great movement, and some of the men who figure in it very small and very foolish? Look at the history of any movement, and you will find this to be the case. The French Revolution was a great movement, but Robespierre was not wise or great, nor Marat either, nor was Theroigne Méricourt an ideal woman. Your assertion that the *Nation* "cannot be considered anything but an enemy to labor" because it "attacks furiously everybody who dares to lift his voice in behalf of laboring men," we prefer to consider silly rather than malicious. It is not true that the *Nation* "attacks furiously," etc.; therefore your "because" is absurd. If the *Nation* attacked you, for instance, it would show that it was the true friend of labor, and it would attack you if it thought that you were a real and not a merely careless reader.—Ed. Nation.]

THE ANDOVER CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: "The doctrinal quarrel in the Congregational Church known as the Andover controversy," noticed by you on the 30th ult., will continue for a time, and its vital points should be understood. Upon one of these you, with most secular writers, seem to have fallen into error concerning Congregational views. You seem to think that Congregationalists believe that "those who have never known the teachings of Christ are as badly off after death as those who, having known them here, neglected or refused to order their lives in accordance with them"—*i. e.*, that they are beyond hope.

In the absence of correction by another hand, please accept the following:

Dr. J. L. Withrow of Boston delivered the annual sermon this week before the American Board, a representative man before a representative assembly. On the following three points preacher and hearers seemed to be in emphatic agreement:

(1.) "It is not the intellect but the will that is at fault" in all that God recognizes as wrong-doing.

(2.) The heathen are not utterly unconscious or ignorant of duty. "Lighthouses stand along every dangerous coast; beacons blaze from every cliff"; "Stars are shining where there is no sun."

(3.) Some pagans *have* gladly walked in the light, and *all* may, can do so. "It is *not* the doctrine of the Church that the entire mass of the pagans have gone down to endless impenitence and death."

It is the belief, doubtless, of the American Board, of intelligent Congregationalists, and of thinking Christendom, that, helpful as a knowledge of "the historic Christ" and His words may be in building character pleasing to God and to all who love moral good, it is not *essential* to it.

Congregationalists generally believe that, if a "second probation" is necessary for the heathen, it is just *as* necessary for the entire world, yet unnecessary for either. They believe that the realm of hopelessness is entered only through the gate of known and neglected duty, is entered thus from India as from America.

L. F. Parker.

Iowa City, October 9, 1886.

FRENCH HUMOR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: We are always told that "familiarity breeds contempt"; but, after all, there is nothing like unfamiliarity for this purpose, at least in literary matters. People who are a little weak on French literature are apt to bestow on it two contemptuous criticisms, neither of them just. One is to the effect that French stories are unpleasant; the other, that with all their wit they are devoid of true humor. The trouble is that these critics judge from too small a number of examples. Emerson says, I know, that it is the mark of genius to generalize from a single case; but is it not also the mark, much more infallibly, of a species of character largely treated of in the Proverbs of Solomon? The Gallic mind is rather a complex organ, very lively and very expansive, and one must not get hold of its literature by the wrong handle.

I have just been reading, with unadulterated delight, a book which I should like to recommend to all persons who have accepted the two adverse judgments above mentioned. It is Daudet's 'Tartarin sur les Alpes.' The exquisite little illustrations are themselves a sufficient evidence of both the sense of beauty and the sense of humor in the French mind; but the scenes as sketched by the pen are even more delicious. Take, for example, the faithful chamois peacefully lapping his warm wine in the kitchen after his exhausting chase on the Alps: or the two scared gasconaders confessing each other in the *arête;* or the ticklish situation of the party in the crevasse—one of the richest I know of in any literature—where the suicidal Swede hangs by one listless hand at the head of the line, discussing the temptation to pitch off into the abyss, while Tartarin (aware that if one goes all go) expends his best eloquence in combatting the untimely pessimism of his neighbor.

If there is any good definition of humor that would exclude such conceptions as Tartarin and his companions, it would be interesting to hear it. E. R. S.

Cuyahoga Falls, O., October 4, 1886.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SURNAMES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A reference in a late number of the *Nation* to the origin and development of surnames leads me to offer the suggestion that, before it is too late, some one should collect the various changes of names among the French emigrants to New England.

A few instances from a single village will illustrate the richness of the field for investigation. In a few years M. Du Bois has become Mr. Wood; M. Boisvert is now Mr. Greenwood; M. Papillon has changed his name to Mr. Butterfly; M. Antoine Changras is now known as Mr. Oughtney Jangraw, and the whole family has changed its name to Jangraw. The first three changes are obvious enough; the last results from the manner in which a school teacher wrote down a pupil's name as she understood the pronunciation. Here is one more: M. Michel St. Onge was informed, when he came to this country, that people here were called by their Christian names. So he became, not Mr. Michael, but Mr. Mitchell, and his descendants all bear the name of Mitchell.

Similar examples of odd changes could easily be multiplied. A few years hence it will not be as easy to recognize the origin of the names of the descendants of these French immigrants.

Very respectfully yours, M.

October 4, 1886.

Notes.

Harper & Bros. will shortly issue 'A Demigod,' a romance of Greece; 'School Elocution,' by John Swett; and a popular edition of Dr. W. M. Thomson's 'The Land and the Book.'

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press the first

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volume (of three) of H. Morse Stephen's 'History of the French Revolution,' with a special preface and map; and 'The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre,' by Prof. Henry M. Baird.

"The Bankside Shakspere" is the title adopted by the Shakspere Society of New York for an edition which Mr. Appleton Morgan will edit and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will manufacture. It is to consist of "an arrangement of the earliest known text printed in parallel pages with the 1623 Heminges and Condell text, thus illustrating the *growth* of a Shakespearean play during the lifetime of the Dramatist himself." The critical apparatus will be peculiar to this edition. "*No readings (so called) will be incorporated into* the text itself." Twenty plays will be included in as many volumes. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton's latest story, 'The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine,' will be issued in paper covers and in cloth binding on the 20th of October by the Century Co.

'Souvenirs of My Time,' by Jessie Benton Frémont, is in the press of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Funk & Wagnalls announce 'The Buddhist Diet Book,' by Laura C. Holloway.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop launches his first story-book for children, 'Behind Time,' through Cassell & Co.

Thomas Whittaker publishes shortly 'A Handbook of Biblical Difficulties; or, Reasonable Solutions of Perplexing Things in Sacred Scriptures,' by the Rev. Robert Tuck.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press 'Othello and Desdemona: their Characters, and the Manner of Desdemona's Death' by Dr. Ellits; and 'House Plants as Sanitary Agents,' by J. M. Anders, M.D.

The latest work from the fertile pen of Mr. Benson J. Lossing bears the somewhat sensational title, 'Mary and Martha, the Mother and the Wife of George Washington' (Harper & Bros.) It is a literary museum of all the current anecdotes of the various branches of the family, beginning, in true Knickerbocker spirit, with John Ball, of fourteenth-century fame, from whom the mother of Washington was possibly descended. To these are added descriptions of the personal appearance, wardrobe, plate, household furniture, and daily routine life of a well-to-do Virginia family, the whole spiced with the early love affairs of the different members, and "padded" with much wholly irrelevant matter. It is a pleasantly told story, though marred by diffuseness and the ever-present personality of the author, and possesses some antiquarian but no historical interest. Doubtless our forefathers in their younger days would have read it with zest, but if the modern school of historians have done nothing more, they have at least shown that history need not be given in the homœopathic form in order to be acceptable.

A work issued in a second edition in 1866, and now freshly put upon the market, speaks for itself as meeting the approval of those for whom it was intended. Such has been the fate of 'Poems of Sorrow and Comfort,' selected by Prof. F. J. Child (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This time there has been no enlargement, whether because the compiler is too much occupied with weightier labors, or whether the additions to devotional verse have been meanwhile insignificant.

'The Influence of Clothing on Health' (Cassell & Co.), by Frederick Treves, an English surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, reinforces what physiologists and hygienists are always insisting upon. We observe nothing new in it, but it is a convenient reference-book for this branch of the domestic sciences. The Adams and especially the Eves of society, who continue to yield to the temptations of subtle tailors and dressmakers, promising that they shall be as gods in the fashionable world, sin against warning and in the midst of abundant light.

Sir Henry Thompson's paper in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, 1885, on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" has been reprinted (Scribner & Welford), and in this convenient form is commended for both its matter and its style to all who eat, especially to men, whether of active life or of uncertain appetite.

A different style of book from the foregoing is 'Household Remedies,' by Dr. Felix Oswald (Fowler & Wells Co.), a rambling treatise on fresh air, exercise, sunlight, and abstinence from alcohol, as a practical armamentarium against most of the ills that beset the flesh. Despite exaggerations of style and statement, its teachings tend to a rational simplicity of life and to the avoidance of disease.

Mr. Edward Money's 'The Truth about America' (London: S. Low) is one prolonged growl; the national remedy for a grievance, "a letter to the *Times*," being expanded into a book. Induced by glowing advertisements, backed by specimens of fruit "in wax," the author went last year to take up some land in southern California, and, finding the promised Eden to be a desert, writes an account of his experiences to prevent his countrymen from falling victims to the same delusive hopes. To do him full justice, however, not everything in this country meets with his disapproval. The climate of California is perfect, and the advantages of Colorado Springs as a "cure-place" are unequalled. But the blame far overbalances the praise. The impression is even given that Mr. Money in some way holds us responsible for the extremes of heat and cold in New York, and especially for the amount of sandy desert in the Southwest. At times he gives vent to his feelings with great energy: "Oh, this beastly want of courtesy in America, how I did loathe it!" With especial abhorrence does he regard the Yankee, "the worst type on earth." Some of our peculiar customs are described with great fulness of detail. For instance, a page is given to the "naughty" practice, which we are assured is universal at the West, of getting a light. A man "takes out a match, lifts up the right leg, bent at the knee to draw the trousers tight, and ignites it on the lower part of the thigh." In his efforts to tell the truth about us Mr. Money touches upon a great variety of subjects, nothing seeming to escape his critical eye—not even the fact that the Western tea-cups "have no handles."

The bound volume of the *English Illustrated Magazine* for 1885–86 (Macmillan) has the usual comely appearance of this periodical. Local topics, such as London Commons, the Charter-house, Leicester Fields; places, domestic and foreign, as Decayed Seaports, A North Country Fishing Town, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yarmouth and the Broads, Old Chester, Ulm, Umbria, the Valley of the Arno, Sicily, Côtes du Nord, the Jotunheim, Afghanistan, the Equator; personal associations, as Charles Kingsley and Eversley, Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire; customs and industries, like Fox Hunting, Cheese Farming at Chester, Ostrich Farming in the Cape Colony, Japanese Tea Cultivation—such is a suggestion of the nature of the contents. A few of the full-page engravings, such as Watts's "Pygmalion," are notable, and clever are Mr. H. Furniss's pen-and-ink sketches that accompany Mr. H. W. Lucy's paper on the House of Lords.

The second number of the Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.) has a very general interest. It gives in full the address of President Newcomb, a sane, sceptical, and almost discouraging survey of the field and of the probability of success in it. Dealing chiefly with thought-transference, he suggests that juries might be expected to obtain in this way from the prisoner himself a clue to his guilt or innocence; but they do not, consciously. He thinks the reality of this phenomenon almost disproved by the Society's researches hitherto. There is no increased facility in producing it nor in investigating it. The report on hypnotism, by Dr. Wm. James and G. M. Carnochan, is a valuable contribution. It tells of one subject made to believe he saw, on a blank sheet of paper unmarked in any way, a photographic portrait. This imaginary object he was then made to follow in its travels over the sides of the room back to the paper, which meantime had been secretly turned upside down. The restored image thereupon appeared inverted to the subject of the experiment. The upward and downward passes of the magnetizer seem to have the power ascribed to them. Dr. James for himself relates his experience with a trance-medium, which satisfied him that she was honest, that her trance was real, and that she possessed "a power as yet unexplained."

It is instructive to turn from meditations on the present furore for Russian novels to what we may call a Unitarian vote on *the* "ten great novels, the noblest available to English readers" ('Ten Great Novels: Suggestions for Private Reading.' Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.). The vote was taken in 1884, or before Tolstoi's 'War and Peace' dawned on the English horizon, and this author's name is of course unmentioned. Three of Turgeneff's works received at most two votes, against twenty-three for Auerbach's 'On the Heights,' the lowest on the resulting list.

The "Élite Engagement Calendars" issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. make a prettily framed ornament for the shelf or table. A lady who is content with nine engagements a month could wish no better memorandum.

Notes on Verrocchio as the master and precursor of Leonardo da Vinci, by M. Eugène Müntz, are the most noticeable portion of the contents of *L'Art* for September 1. They are illustrated.

The *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*, a monthly magazine of solid worth published in Paris by Armand Colin & Cie., has in its September number an unusually attractive table of contents. We remark a sketch, by M. Louis Leger, of the beginnings of Russian literature; an article on the utility (or say rather inutility) of Greek in the study of botany, in which the writer summarizes an essay on this subject by Dr. Wilhelm Petrold of Brunswick; the speech and formal address on behalf of the Institute made by its President, M. Zeller, at the Heidelberg festival; and the text of the decree by which M. Paul Bert has created the Tonkin Academy (Bac-ki-han-lam-vien).

Mr. Henry Harrisse is about to give a permanent form and value to his investigation of the dilapidated library of Fernando Columbus. From B. Westermann & Co. we have his prospectus for subscriptions to 'Excerpta Colombiana: Bibliographie de 400 Pièces Gothiques, Françaises, Italiennes et Latines du commencement du XVIe Siècle' (Paris: H. Welter). These early works, in prose and verse, were printed before 1539 at Paris, Lyons, Avignon, in Germany and the north of Italy. Mr. Harrisse's notes will be copious and authoritative; and in the case of Columbus's books (four-fifths of the collection) he will reproduce this bibliophile's inscriptions of price, place of purchase, and sometimes personal details. The edition will be limited to 288 copies.

—Proposals have been issued by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, for a work entitled 'America Heraldica' to be edited by E. de V. Vermont. It is

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to consist of six parts, costing $15.00 in all, to contain 192 colored coats-of-arms. The 192 coats have been selected, and the list is appended to the circular. It is said that undoubted facts only will be stated; yet in a preceding paragraph it is said that there will be "a short argument concerning the family connection, *if any*, between the European and American possessors of said coats-of-arms." The list is not encouraging. Many of the families named never used a coat-of-arms, and many more have no evidence of a right to use one. Of course there are two hundred families now residing in America who are *armigeri*. Reckoning in those of other than British nationality, probably there are two thousand such families, possibly very many more. But this list does not treat of these true cases. It is confined almost entirely to British families, and is incorrect even in regard to them. We see no good purpose to be served by this publication; certainly, no excuse for the very costly form it is to assume. Printing in gold and colors does not add to the historical value of the work, though it does to the expense. As the project now looks, it would be emphatically an American Book of Snobs. It would add nothing to our knowledge of the past, it would in no way justify the title of 'America Heraldica'; it would foster and perpetuate error; and it would properly point many a sneer from transatlantic writers. We sincerely trust that the misguided promoter of the scheme will drop it, and do some honest literary hard work. We suggest to him, for example, an inquiry as to the number of noblemen now resident in the United States. It seems that emigration has nearly extinguished the Norwegian nobility. France, Germany, and Italy have sent many genuine bearers of titles here. Let us have a register of these, and we shall get facts, whether they be valuable or not.

—The *Century* closes the year with a brilliant number. Something of the romance and a good deal of the hardship to be found in a Gloucester fishing voyage give occasion for the broad sea-effects of the leading illustrations, and for a well-written description of the sailors' lives, with their wives and families (in the Kingsley vein of feeling) in the background. This article is, perhaps, "timely"; but, politically, the topic of our fishery interests is handled with much clearness and vigor in a communication by Capt. J. W. Collins to the "Open Letters" department. He reviews the situation from the standpoint of the fishermen, and explains exactly why they do not desire a renewal of the conditions of the expired treaty. We have space here only to direct attention to it as an able and succinct exposition of the Cape Ann case. There are agreeable articles on Björnson's home and private life, and on the Assos expedition, though the illustrations are by far the most valuable portion of the latter. Education is attended to by President Gilman, who makes a plea in favor of the introduction of manual training into the public schools, lending the weight of his authority to a growing cause; and Matthew Arnold contributes some results he has reached in thinking over his observations on foreign common schools, which he hopes may be as serviceable in America as in England. This is the address recently delivered by him before the University of Pennsylvania. He reinforces his well-known views in favor of a consolidation of State education, with the purpose of bringing the influence of the centres of the higher education, and the heads of opinion in them, more directly into connection with the common schools. This is the ideal of the Western universities, and in Michigan at least Mr. Arnold could study some of the practical results on American soil. The instinct of home rule and local independence is too deeply set in our people to allow of any such close educational bonds between universities and common schools as are possible in bureaucratic communities. The *Century's* Prospectus of announcements for the next year is very long, and is partly made up of articles crowded over from this year, and of others which are not expected to appear until after another twelvemonth has gone by. The most important is the Life of Lincoln, by his secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, which will be one of the monuments of our history. Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Eggleston, Cable, and Stockton are prominently put forward, and there are to be serials on the Food Question, Spiritism, and the War, though the last subject is to occupy less space.

—Americans who visit Stratford-on-Avon have henceforth a new motive and a new object of curiosity. Their countryman, Mr. Henry F. Waters, has discovered in "Ye Ancient House," now standing in admirable preservation on High Street, and "the best specimen now left in that street, or perhaps in the borough," the home built for himself in 1596 by Thomas Rogers, the maternal grandfather of John Harvard. This truly elegant specimen of the domestic architecture of the period is shown in a heliotype plate prefixed to the October number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*; and it is pleasant to observe next door to what might be called the cradle of Harvard College the store of a well-to-do printer, bookseller, and stationer. Here in Shakspere's time lived Katherine Rogers till she married Robert Harvard, "and to it she may have come with her little son John to attend the obsequies of her father," a prominent citizen, "one of the Aldermen," who died February 20, 1610-11. Mr. Waters produces the probate act of Thomas Rogers's will, and prints a large number of wills of Harvard's ancestors and connections, broadening out our knowledge of him till it touches the New World again through his step-father, Richard Yearwood, who was related to Sir George Yeardley, the Governor of Virginia. The record of Yearwood's marriage to "Katherine Ellettsone" has also been found in the parish register of Wandsworth, Surrey, and proves that this thrice-married dame was widowed each time less than a year before plunging again into matrimony. The will of her sister Rose, who married Ralph Reason, is given, wherein she calls herself "Raysings." "Rasing" was another form of her husband's name, the family crest being a bunch of grapes; and Mr. Waters pertinently recalls *Falstaff's* jest—"If *reasons* were as plenty as blackberries." Thanks to these intelligent and almost instinctive researches, as Mr. J. T. Hassam remarks in the *Register*, "from being almost a semi-mythical figure in our early colonial history, John Harvard bids fair to become one of the best known of the first generation of settlers on these shores. No better illustration could be given of the importance of the work Mr. Waters is doing in England; no more striking instance could be found of the extraordinary success which is attending his labors there. The Committee earnestly hope that funds sufficient to carry on still further these valuable investigations may be speedily raised."

—This number of the *Register* is notable also in other ways. It closes the fortieth annual volume of a work which is the pioneer of its kind, and has been maintained with extraordinary vigor and interest, never greater than now under the editorship of Mr. John Ward Dean, whose continuous connection with it covers thirty-two years. By a pleasing coincidence, the present month witnesses the commemoration in England of the eight-hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Domesday Survey of England. In a paper on Lord Timothy Dexter, Mr. William Cleaves Todd of Newburyport attempts to rectify "history" and tradition in regard to this singular character, examining those statements regarding his fortunate commercial ventures which have been accepted, as coming from Dexter himself, though inherently as improbable as they were foolish. He thus disposes of the tales of his sending warming-pans and (English) Bibles to the West Indies. In illustration of the untrustworthiness of history, Mr. Todd cites Prof. J. D. Butler of Madison, Wis., whose grandfather, an eye-witness, often told him, in regard to Ethan Allen's "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," that what the surprised commander at Ticonderoga actually heard was, "Come out of here, you d—d old rat." This matches Taylor's reply to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never surrenders," translated by a skilful aide from the vernacular, "Tell him to go to hell." Another important paper, by the Rev. George M. Bodge, is on the Sudbury fight, of which the date is fixed beyond cavil, and many fresh particulars given. As this is the sixteenth chapter on "Soldiers in King Philip's War," and more are to come, there is plenty of material for a book of permanent value, and we hope one is intended.

—The eighth volume of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's edition of the Works of Alexander Hamilton (Putnams) concludes the Correspondence. The ninth and final volume will consist of the *Federalist*. These letters (1780-1804) possess a high degree of interest and value, and exhibit the writer's dispassionate character under the very strongest personal provocation. The heat in which he composed his letter to Philip Schuyler (February 18, 1781), informing him of his having, under unjust reproof, quitted Washington's military family, does not seem to us, as it does to the editor, completely to invalidate its judgment of Washington. We are not bound to accept this judgment, but there seems no reason to doubt that it was genuine, and not dictated by momentary passion and resentment. Hamilton's accounts of the defeat of Gates, of Arnold's treachery, and of André's execution might well be borrowed almost textually for our school-books of history; just as his autobiographical sketch for the information of a Scotch relative might be adopted by the shorter dictionary makers. In one of the letters, never before published, by the way, is this singular reference to his father: "Though, as I am informed, a man of respectable connections in Scotland," etc. As early as 1788, it is worth noting, Hamilton advises prudence in procuring the admission of Vermont, because the South was jealous of any increase of Northern votes in Congress; and in 1795, writing to Pickering, who was about to leave the Cabinet, he urged the absolute necessity of choosing a successor "*from some State south of Pennsylvania*. All the great offices in the hands of men from Pennsylvania northward *would do the Lord knows what mischief*. I speak as to public opinion." In his disgust at the state of parties in 1802, Hamilton proposed to James A. Bayard the formation of "The Christian Constitutional Society," whose objects should be: "1. The support of the Christian religion. 2. The support of the Constitution of the United States." The year after his death, was born the future leader of a party which held that the support of the Christian religion was incompatible with the support of the United States Constitution as Hamilton had helped to make it—the Constitution which the civil war destroyed. Hamilton did not propose to "put God in the Constitution," but he had the queer notion that his C. C. Society might promote "institutions of a charitable and useful nature, in the management of Federalists." The revival of this idea would perhaps not be hard for our stalwart Republicans. Our

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recent legislation over the Presidential succession is recalled by this passage in a letter of 1792: "You know how much it was a point to establish the Secretary of State as the officer who was to administer the government in defect of the President and Vice-President. Here, I acknowledge, though I took far less part than was supposed, I ran counter to Mr. Jefferson's wishes," etc. Mr. Lodge is somewhat unlucky in his tart rebuke (p. 512) of Mr. J. C. Hamilton's slovenly editing, which made him print Gouvion for Gouvernet; for on the opposite page (513), on page 523, and in the index he prints Harrison Grey Otis (for Gray). This first letter to Otis is omitted from the Correspondence index, which is far too meagre, dealing only with the names of the persons addressed by Hamilton. The general index is open to a like censure, and is wrongly said to embrace vols. i-viii, though a separate index is expressly provided for the latter (in connection with a part of vol. vii).

—"The American Publication Society of Hebrew" at Chicago have issued an 'Assyrian Manual,' by Prof. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard. It is designed for those "who desire to become acquainted with the Assyrian language, but who cannot readily have access to oral instruction." It contains tables of the different classes of characters used in writing Assyrian, a grammar of the language, transliterated texts, texts in the cuneiform character, translations, notes, and glossary. The preface contains instructions for the use of the book by those who have no teacher. To such persons, and to many other students, this Manual, the first of the kind that has appeared in Assyrian, will be of very great service. The only formidable thing in learning the Assyrian language is the difficulty of mastering the written characters. In other respects it is comparatively easy, especially for those who have studied Hebrew. Those who fully master the less than two hundred pages of this book will have accomplished the most irksome part of their task. The transliteration in Roman characters, though it may offend some eyes, will doubtless be found, all things considered, to be advantageous. And, with a nearly complete list of signs and a not inconsiderable vocabulary, the student will be fairly equipped for the examination of the already great mass of Babylonian-Assyrian literature, and for the investigation of the important historical and other questions that yet await solution. There are several chairs of Assyrian in this country, and the Wolfe expedition has brought cuneiform material to New York. An ever-widening field, embracing the beginning of Greek art, as well as the illustration of the Old Testament and the reconstruction of Western Asiatic history, is opened to the young men of this generation. Professor Lyon has performed his task with conscientiousness and skill.

—The English Eclipse Expedition, whose personnel was given in No. 1104 of the *Nation*, arrived in Grenada about two weeks before the eclipse, and divided into two, so as to eliminate as far as possible any local effects of unfavorable weather. Their observations were wholly successful, and it was noticed that the corona extended nearly two diameters from the sun, exhibiting a feathery structure at the poles. Good photographs were obtained of the spectrum of the corona at the blue end, this spectrum being similar to that of the eclipse of 1883, as observed in the Caroline Islands of the South Pacific. The recent observations are also confirmatory of those in Egypt of the eclipse of 1882. Capt. Darwin's work with the coronagraph is reported as disappointing, the glare of irradiation from the body of the sun being visible on his plates, and not the true corona. Many astronomical physicists will be greatly disappointed to know that Dr. Huggins, the inventor of this instrument, regards its failure as fatal to the method which seemed to promise so much new knowledge of the corona. The partial phases of the eclipse furnished conditions which would put the success of the method beyond doubt, if the plates showed the corona partially cut off by the moon during its approach to and passage over the sun. Not only at Grenada, but at the Cape of Good Hope, where a coronagraph was also used by Dr. Gill, this partial cutting off of the corona fails to appear in the photographs taken, and Dr. Huggins hastens to be himself the first to make known this untoward result. Mr. Common, however, considers it quite possible, and indeed probable, that this is entirely due to the state of the sky, for we have the positive evidence that the moon has been seen so projected in various solar eclipses, and in one case it was so photographed. The fact of greatest importance brought to light by the observations of this eclipse appears from the work of Prof. Tacchini, who found that the prominences as observed during the eclipse, and after the eclipse by the usual full-sunshine method, are entirely different objects; the latter being, in fact, only a part of an intricate phenomenon, while the former, as seen only during eclipses, are, wholly or in part, downrushes of relatively cool material. The prominences seen during the eclipse itself had the same character as the filamentous or so-called "white prominences" observed by Prof. Tacchini at the Caroline Islands in 1883; and they appear whiter and dimmer as the distance from the photosphere increases. The curious prolongation of the corona observed on several previous occasions to occupy the sun's equatorial plane does not appear in any of the photographs taken, though it was visible at all of the stations except Mr. Lockyer's.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S NAVAL HISTORY.

The Naval History of the Civil War. By Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy. New York: The Sherman Publishing Company. Pp. 843.

At the present time, when correct methods of historical investigation are being gradually applied to the study of the war, the appearance of a naval history by Admiral Porter has, or should have, a singular importance. In the multitude of books treating of the Rebellion, there is to be found no adequate account of naval operations as a whole, much less a discussion of their strategic merits from a competent professional critic. This is all the more remarkable as the war at sea presents a novelty and an interest absolutely *sui generis*. Apart from its merely dramatic features, it is the first, and, but for the struggle between Chili and Peru, one might almost say the only, contest in which the modern appliances that have revolutionized the art of naval warfare—marine engines, ironclads, rifled guns, rams and torpedoes—have been employed, and its battles are as far removed from Trafalgar as Waterloo is from Agincourt; so much so, indeed, that for the student of naval science as it exists, there is little or nothing to claim his attention before 1861.

In many respects Admiral Porter is exceptionally well equipped for his task. He was actively employed from the very beginning in the most responsible duties, and his service ended only with the fall of Richmond. The Gulf, the Mississippi, the Atlantic coast, the James River became in turn the field of his operations, and the operations were upon a more extended scale than those of any other commander. His relations with the great military and political leaders were close and confidential. He had no serious differences with his colleagues of the army except Gen. Butler, and none at all with those of the navy, either superiors or subordinates. His energy and tenacity, his resource, his readiness to take responsibility, his cool strategic judgment, his game-cock pluck, which made fighting only the keenest sport, and, finally, his success, which culminated in the two great victories of Vicksburg and Fort Fisher, have given him a place in the history of the navy second only to that of Farragut.

Admiral Porter's book, from which we had reason to look for so much, is in different parts of very unequal merit, and on the whole is a disappointment. The most satisfactory chapters, as might be expected, are those narrating events that came under the author's own eye. In the campaign on the Mississippi he is at his best. His story is clear and simple, and, telling of events with which he is personally familiar, he writes rapidly, with a firm hand, and with a certain degree of power. The account of New Orleans is reasonably full, and is supplemented by copies of the official reports. In the description of the first attack on Fort Fisher, Gen. Butler comes in for his full meed of censure. The second attack, especially that part of it in which the Naval Brigade was concerned, receives a somewhat imperfect treatment. There is a strong opinion among professional men that a better organization and more thorough preparation would have given a very different aspect to the forlorn hope which Breese led to the assault of the northeast bastion, but the Admiral's account tells little more than his official report, sent in immediately after the action.

Aside from the narrative of personal experience, the most valuable part of the 'Naval History' is to be found in the critical opinions upon operations directed by other commanders. In passing judgment upon his contemporaries the Admiral is outspoken, but always fair and free from prejudice or partisan feeling. He cordially unites in the popular judgment of Farragut, and dwells on the great merits of Du Pont, showing how that most brilliant officer was sacrificed to the misguided policy of the Navy Department. Goldsborough gets the faint praise he deserves; the fine sailor-like qualities of Rowan are applauded, and the conduct of the officers at the Norfolk Yard, at the Head of the Passes, and at Galveston in 1863 is stamped with unmeasured condemnation. Full justice is done to Foote, Davis, Rodgers, and Worden, and a warm commendation is given to Bailey, who became the victim of Farragut's unintentional misstatement. But it is especially when discussing operations from a professional standpoint that the Admiral's criticisms are important. The opinions that he expresses of Stringham's attack upon Fort Hatteras, of the engagement at Donelson, of the naval assault on Fort Sumter, of Buchanan's action in the *Tennessee*, of the escape of the *Florida* from Mobile and of the *Sumter* from New Orleans, are the mature judgments of the greatest living master of naval warfare, given without reserve, and as such their value to the critical student of naval history can hardly be overestimated.

Side by side with its merits Admiral Porter's book has some very serious defects, both of form and matter. Its clumsy shape, its double columns, its glaring covers, and its abominable woodcuts are needlessly repelling, and many essential maps are wanting. In some parts of the book there is an almost inconceivable carelessness about names and dates. Thus the *Pembina* is half the time called the "*Paulina*"; the *Tyler* always figures as the "*Taylor*," Col. Vogdes as "Vodges," Chas. H. Marshall as "Chas. H. Maxwell," Gen. Lloyd Tilghman as "Loyd Tighlman." On p. 134 the Admiral says:

"In April, 1862, after the war had progressed

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for a year, Gen. Leonidas Polk seized upon the heights near Belmont, Ky., and, mounting heavy guns there, blocked the way for army transports from Cairo to the sea."

It would be difficult to crowd more gross blunders into a single sentence. Belmont is not in Kentucky, but in Missouri; the heights that Polk seized were at Columbus, on the opposite bank of the river; the date at which Polk seized them was early in September, 1861, and they were abandoned in the following February. How a writer who describes in detail all the operations at Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Island No. 10 could make such an error and crystallize it by the phrase, "after the war had progressed for a year," is something that passes comprehension. The succeeding events, oscillating at random between 1861 and 1862, are reduced to hopeless confusion. Of course, heedlessness like this makes the book wholly untrustworthy as to names and dates. Other errors of a no less glaring kind serve to throw serious doubt upon all the Admiral's statements. Thus he says that "in cases of non-condemnation [of prizes], compensation was always allowed by the courts"; which is very wide of the truth. Of the *Trent* affair, it is said, rather audaciously, that "the wires under the sea were flashing the news to England about the outrage to the British flag," when there was no submarine cable in operation. According to the Admiral, the best evidence of the illegality of England's action in reference to the *Alabama* is to be found in the fact that the "English Commissioners," animated by a sense of fair play, concurred in the Geneva award—a fact that will be new to most of his readers.

The Admiral's method of presentation, as well as his matter, leaves much to be desired. When he is off his own ground, his narrative is disjointed, involved, sometimes almost incoherent. Inconsequential statements, repetitions, interruptions, bits of information thrown in pell-mell, give parts—and a good many parts—of his big volume the effect of notes transcribed from a scrap-book. He proposes in his preface to "put the records in plain shape and write them down in plain English." Unfortunately, in too many places he has done neither. Admirals may be allowed a good deal of latitude in literature, but such phrases as the resolution "was never resurrected," "each vessel fighting on her own hook," and "Semmes began to breathe a little easy," would hardly be tolerated in a schoolboy; while the rhetorical flights, as where "the army and navy wiped out the foul blow that had been struck," or men were "carried away by the glamour of a great contest," or the rebels forgot "that the men they were slaying not long before may have met them in amity at the festive board," are worthy only of a dime novel. There are innumerable passages of this character, but one example will suffice. On page 42 the Admiral says:

"It was only when these deaths of gallant officers occurred that the country began to realize the Secessionists were animated with a fell purpose which would not be appeased until the whole and was saturated with blood and sorrow walked over the battle-fields where friends and foes lay mingled together in the arms of death."

This is a fair sample of the rubbish that fills page after page of the Admiral's book, when he gets away from the Mississippi. Nevertheless, some portions of the work have real merit; and though, as a whole, it cannot be considered well done, either from a popular or a professional point of view, both the popular reader and the naval student, if they have time and patience to separate the wheat from the chaff, will find themselves repaid by its perusal.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

English Explorations and Settlements in North America, 1497—1689. [Narrative and Critical History of America. Volume iii.] Edited by Justin Winsor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE present volume, the second in course of publication, and apparently the first written, bids fair to prove of wider interest than its predecessor. That followed the course of Spanish discovery and conquest, this depicts the foundation of English colonies; and though there is fascination still in travellers' tales, readers to-day find a keener zest in watching the unfolding of political formations. The earlier chapters, indeed, rehearse the beginnings of Arctic exploration, the records of which vie in interest with those of any land; but the bulk of the book is devoted to an exposition of the process whereby Englishmen wrested from the wilderness the secret of colonization, and learned amid new conditions to separate the germ from the wrappings of government.

The papers show a uniformity in style and structure. Nearly all are pitched in the low, business-like tone of modern historical writing, which may soothe but cannot exhilarate the reader. None of the writers have "sacrificed fact to rhetoric"; the majority have made no attempt at literary effect. Nor is this all: the point of view, the method of treatment, have a resemblance which is explained when we observe that, in selecting his collaborators, the editor has availed himself largely of the assistance of those historical societies whose field of action lay within the limits of the volume.

Mr. Charles Deane, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, is the author of two valuable articles. He opens the volume with an exhaustive account of the Cabots, comprised in a narrative of seven pages and a critical essay of fifty—a fine illustration of the law of the discussion of sources, viz.: that the length of the examination of materials must be in inverse ratio to the square of their extent. It is interesting to compare with this monograph the book recently published by M. Harrisse, entitled 'Jean et Sabastien Cabot' (Paris, 1882), and to note a substantial agreement in conclusions, while in fulness of bibliographic detail the advantage is certainly with Mr. Deane. Both writers give the chief credit of the discovery of North America to John Cabot, and place the discovery in 1497 and not in 1494, as the "Cabot" map has it. As to the landfall they are at variance, Mr. Deane regarding the claim made for Cape Breton on the map of 1544 as sufficient, in the absence of other testimony, to make that a working hypothesis, while M. Harrisse, from an examination of the topography of that region and a calculation of Cabot's rate of sailing, is inclined to put the landfall further north, and to consider the entry on the map as resulting from an attempt made by Sebastian Cabot to revise his fading recollections of the discovery in the light of Cartier's explorations. To our mind, this view has much to recommend it.

In his second article Mr. Deane has set some order in the tangle of royal grants in New England, made in the happy days when the geography of that region had scarcely asserted its claim to regard, and has sketched the political history of the several colonies down to 1689 rather more briefly than the limits of the volume required. In the critical chapter, a copy of the "Winthrop" map of Boston, the earliest known, discovered in the British Museum since the chapter was written, has been inserted. A fuller account of the Massachusetts public records than is here given can now be found in the report of the Commission on the Records, recently printed.

It is a little odd, in view of the course adopted elsewhere in the book, that all the New England colonies except Plymouth should have been treated by one hand, and we look for protests from several quarters, particularly from the small but sensitive State that borders Narragansett Bay, since neither Mr. Deane nor the editor is imbued with sufficient hatred of the oppressors of Roger Williams.

"It is interesting," says Dr. Hale in his essays on Hawkins and Drake, very properly emphasizing a well-known part of the former's career, "to observe that in all these early narratives of the slave trade there is no intimation that it involved cruelty or any form of wrong. Hawkins sailed on the ship *Jesus* with faith as serene as if he had sailed on a crusade. His sailing orders to his four ships close with words which remind one of Cromwell: 'Serve God daily; love one another; preserve your victuals; beware of fire; and keep good company.' By 'serve God' it is meant that the ship's company shall join in religious services morning and evening; and this these slave-traders regularly did. In one of their incursions on the Guinea coast they were almost destroyed by the native negroes, as they well deserved to be. Hawkins narrates the adventure, with this comment: 'God, who worketh all things for the best, would not have it so, and by him we escaped without danger. His name be praised for it!' And again, when they were nearly starved, becalmed in mid-ocean: 'Almighty God, who never suffereth his elect to perish, sent us the ordinary breeze.'" All who intend to dip into the late anti-slavery controversy are advised to keep the above paragraph before them. Dr. Hale, who has devoted much study to the question, is convinced that Drake, in 1579, discovered the present Bay of San Francisco, and holds out hope of the speedy and definitive decision of the question. It should be stated that the author of Mr. H. H. Bancroft's first volume on California is of a different opinion.

With the chapters by C. C. Smith on Frobisher and Fox in the Northwest, and W. W. Henry of Virginia on Raleigh, we leave for a time the period of discovery and enter upon that of colonization, guided by Robert A. Brock of the Virginia Historical Society, who relates the bungling struggle of the Jamestown colony for existence. He refuses to accept the story of the rescue of Smith by Pocahontas, and brings the history of Virginia down to 1680. He is followed by Dr. De Costa, who upholds his peculiar views regarding Weymouth and Gosnold in an interesting chapter on Norumbega. This is supplemented by an editorial note containing a valuable list of the earliest English publications on America (1509–1599).

From a somewhat perfunctory and nebulous chapter by Dr. Ellis on the religious element in New England, wherein he has not done by the subject what we rightfully expected from him, we pass to one of the best bits of work in the book, an article on the Pilgrim Church and Plymouth Colony by Prof. F. B. Dexter of Yale College—altogether admirable, and a model of what such a summary should be.

John Austin Stevens treats of New York from 1664 to 1689 in an agreeable essay, notable for an unusual estimate of Sir Edmond Andros. This is not shared by Mr. W. A. Whitehead of the New Jersey Historical Society, who relates the confused story of the Jerseys. The founding of Pennsylvania is described by Mr. F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of that State, and the volume closes with a chapter on the Baltimore Colony by William T. Brantly of the Maryland Historical Society, who takes the usual

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local view of the religious tolerance practised by the Proprietary. We must not omit reference to a short but very complete monograph by G. B. Keen on Plowden's Colony of New Albion, which will be new to many.

As a whole, the volume is well up to the standard already set. The editor has not written much for it, but marks of his supervision abound. If the number of maps and cuts has fallen off, it is partially due to the subject-matter. It is much to be regretted that modern reference-maps have not been more freely inserted, both in this and the former volume. With a work in octavo or smaller it is permissible, and often advisable, to relegate maps to an atlas; but where, as here, the page is abundantly large, it is a pity that readers should be forced to refer from one cumbersome volume to another.

The effect of having the history of a colony treated by a loyal resident of the locality is good, and, in spite of a compensatory lack of continuity, necessitating an unpleasant dependence upon the index, the coöperative method may score another success. If it be said that the colonial period is peculiarly adapted to such treatment, and that it will fail to secure a faithful picture of national life, we cannot agree. We believe that the United States can have its past most truthfully portrayed by a skilful blending of local, sectional monographs. That it may at some time be given to one man to write the philosophy of our history, we do not mean to deny; but the history itself will be best told by a union of writers, so long as the national motto shall retain its truth.

RUSSIAN AUTHORS FOR FRENCH READERS.

UNDER the title 'Le Roman russe' (Paris: Plon & Nourrit; Boston: Schoenhof), M. le vicomte E. M. de Vogüé has now collected and arranged the very interesting studies upon Russian literature which he has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* during the past three years. He has prefixed to them a general introductory chapter upon the present condition of literary art in France, which appeared in the same periodical in May last, only a few weeks before the complete work was published. Another short, but for the purpose of the author very complete, sketch of the poets who illuminated the years before "the forties," the great era in Russian literary history, and of whom the central figure is Pushkin, which appeared about the same time in the *Revue Bleue*, was taken from the chapter upon the influence of Byron and the Romantic school during the earlier years of the century. Thus the entirely unpublished matter that a reader will find in looking through the newly issued volume is not very great. The most important and interesting portion of it is what relates to Bielinsky and the critical tempests of the middle of the century, the wars of the Slavophiles and the Occidentals, of the literary coteries of Moscow and St. Petersburg; and, closely connected with this, the half-philosophical, half-political disturbances which influenced all the literary life and work of the period. Much of this was originally scattered through the papers upon the four great masters, Gogol, Turgeneff, Dostoyevsky, and Tolstoi, which were published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* at long intervals, and the final form in which the whole appears is rather a rearrangement of the material already prepared than a revision and condensation of it, as at first it seems to be.

Nothing more interesting and more instructive could be found for a critical study of the methods of a writer who cares very much for the form in which he clothes his thought, than a comparison of the article in the *Revue* upon Turgeneff, for instance, with the chapter in 'Le Roman russe' upon the same writer. All that had a merely temporary interest (the article appeared just after the death of Turgeneff in 1883) has been carefully removed, as well as many eloquent passages which, though not inappropriate where they were, injured the unity and simplicity of the impression. These passages all find their place in an introduction to the chapter, which prepares the way for what is to come, and leaves no necessity for explanatory remarks. The fine literary sense of M. de Vogüé, developed by his classical training and sympathies, has thus brought out the figure of the master by very simple means, with far greater clearness and vigor than before. It is a much better literary performance, and if it is not so spontaneous, the reader forgives an author who understands so well how to conceal the labor he gives to the perfecting of his work. At a time when so many books are made up hastily, by a gathering together of fugitive papers published here and there, such conscientious care is worthy of all praise.

When M. de Vogüé first addressed the readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Russian literature was an almost unexplored field, and it is not too much to say that it is to his articles that French and English readers are indebted for a knowledge of Tolstoi and of Dostoyevsky and even of Gogol. The article upon Tolstoi appeared only a few days before the republication in Paris of the French translation of 'War and Peace,' which, though published in St. Petersburg ten years before, was known to very few outside of Russia. The enthusiasm with which the new writer was received was owing in a great measure to the clearness and beauty of the presentation of his works by M. de Vogüé. When the translation of 'Crime and Chastisement' was published in Paris, the readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* were prepared for its reception by the very interesting and sympathetic article upon Dostoyevsky which M. de Vogüé contributed to its pages not long afterwards. It is from the publication of these two works in Paris that the present great interest in Russian imaginative literature dates. Other translations had been made before, others had written of them with admiration and sympathy, but the public had never until then been moved and interested. More than thirty years ago Mérimée had written with enthusiasm of Pushkin and Gogol, and had published translations from both; Viardot, with the assistance of Turgeneff and other Russians, had also given some of their most interesting work, in translations far more faithful and expressive than much that is now being done; but the interest in the literature did not extend beyond a small literary circle. Even Turgeneff, so well known and so much talked and written about, was comparatively unread during his lifetime, and Turgeneff is the most Occidental of Russian writers.

M. de Vogüé has not attempted to write a history of Russian literature or even of the Russian novel. Such a work, for foreign readers, would be an impossibility, so wide and unexplored is the field, so numerous the writers, so unknown the literary and political and social history of the times. He has instead taken the four greatest writers of the last half century, all of whom are accessible by means of translations, more or less complete and satisfactory, of some, at least, of their writings. With sincere admiration, and generally with fine appreciation of all that is best and noblest in their writings and in their lives, he has presented to his readers both the writers and their principal works, their lives and the world in which they lived. If all this is interesting and attractive from its unlikeness to everything with which we are familiar, it is still more so from a certain simplicity and grandeur of soul, a sincerity and uprightness, alike in the authors and in the creations of their imaginations, which charms and subjugates us. This M. de Vogüé has felt, and has made his readers feel, with a sympathetic and, to a certain extent, a poetic fervor, in his chapters upon Turgeneff and Tolstoi, and especially in that upon Dostoyevsky. He is not always so happy in what he says of Gogol, or rather of his earlier writings, for no one has shown a greater depth of insight or a finer appreciation of all his later work, the work of his second manner, than M. de Vogüé. But the fantastic imagination of the supernatural legends of the Ukraine, the epic grandeur of 'Taras Bulba,' move him but little. He acknowledges his lack of sympathy in both cases, and he only touches upon the works of the author during this period of his literary life in order to show the transformation which took place in this most comprehensive and representative of writers, whose earlier work continued the romantic tradition of Pushkin and of Lermontoff while transforming it, and who later was the creator and the precursor of the modern school of Russian writers. All the latter part of M. de Vogüé's study of Gogol, that part which relates to this second period of his literary life, is in his very best manner.

M. de Vogüé is not a literary critic who is seeking to form and direct the opinions of his readers, much less to impose his own; but a student of literary history, seriously and enthusiastically impressed by the beauty and excellence of the new literature which he is in a great measure revealing to them. The reader does not always assent either to his literary or to his moral judgments, but the purity and elevation of purpose in all that he writes are so great that he does not offend even at such times.

Turgeneff's well-known story, 'On the Eve,' which originally appeared in Russia in 1859, has recently been translated into French by M. E. Halpérine, and published by Hetzel (New York: Christern), under the title 'Un Bulgare,' with the sub-title "À la veille." It is strange that it should never have been translated into French before, as was announced at the time of its publication, if such is really the fact. It is certainly one of the most exquisite of Turgeneff's stories, as Helen is one of the most exquisite of his lovely young girls; and nowhere has he drawn a character more successfully than that of Shubin. With his finest and most delicate touches he creates this Russian *Hamlet*, whose melancholy is not sad but gay. From the opening chapter, where he lies in the shade on the river bank and discourses upon art and love and the rest of life, to the last page, he is in a sense the central figure of the book, the most sympathetic, the most human of them all. Every one of his many interviews with the good, serious, upright Bersenieff is a masterpiece, equalled only by the later ones with Uvar Ivanovitch. And who but Turgeneff could have created and used with such artistic skill this last expressively silent personage? The book is a poem from beginning to end in conception and in treatment; but that is only saying that it is written in Turgeneff's customary fashion.

Two of the earlier works of Count Leo Tolstoi, 'The Cossacks' and 'Sebastopol during the Siege,' have recently been translated into French and published in a volume together, with the titles 'Les Cosaques' and 'Scènes du siège de Sébastopol' (Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof). In his early manhood Tolstoi served in a regiment of artillery for several years—at first, in 1851 and 1852, in the Caucasus, in which the scene of 'Les Cosaques' is laid; and afterwards, during the Crimean war, in Sebastopol. It was here, during the siege, that some portions, at least, of the 'Scènes du siège de Sébastopol' were written,

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and from here that they were sent to Moscow for publication in the *Russian Messenger* while the siege was going on. The complete work is composed of three detached portions, entitled respectively Sebastopol in December, in May, and in August. These are neither personal recollections nor imaginary adventures, but something between the two: the personal impressions of the writer given under a slight veil of partly unreal circumstances. All the characteristics of the battle-scenes of 'War and Peace' are in these thrilling narratives of the events of the three periods chosen, and the personal emotion of the young officer of twenty-six, who relates what he sees passing around him constantly, moves his readers just as the sympathetic imagination of the mature author of 'War and Peace' does twelve years later, when he shows them, through the minds of his various heroes, his own impressions of war by means of the great battles of Napoleon.

After the Crimean war was over, Tolstoi published another semi-autobiographical work, 'Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth,' a translation of which, by Mme. Arvède Barine, under the title 'Enfance, adolescence, jeunesse,' is announced as in preparation, and of which fragments have already been published in the *Revue Bleue*. This work, as we have had occasion to point out, apropos of the American version, has all the charm of a biography without actually relating the events of the author's external life. In all that is essential, however, the young Nicolas seems to reflect the growth of the moral and intellectual nature of Tolstoi himself, as in the narration of his boyish faults and vanities and self-reproaches, in the minute and vivid descriptions of his life and companions, we divine the personal experience of the author.

A little later than this, but during the same period of his life, in the years between his retirement from the army and his marriage, Tolstoi published his third work of importance, the exquisite idyl which has now appeared, under the title of 'Les Cosaques,' in the same volume with the 'Scènes du siège de Sébastopol.' As long ago as 1878, Mr. Eugene Schuyler gave to English readers a translation of this work, which Turgeneff is said to have considered "the finest and most perfect production of Russian literature"; but it is only within a few months that it has been made accessible to French readers. 'Les Cosaques' contains the first fresh impressions made upon Tolstoi during his years of military service in the Caucasus, by the free and uncivilized life into which he was thrown, and by the wild and magnificent scenery surrounding him. It is the poetic expression of the feelings of a very young man, filled with delight and astonishment at the new existence revealed to him. The story itself is slight, but the interest never flags; for here, as in all his later works, it does not depend upon events but upon the analysis of character and of feeling, the passionate admiration of the young man for everything around him, and his instinctive repulsion for the old life which he had left. Though published some time after this life in the Caucasus was over, and only after several other books, 'Les Cosaques' has a certain freshness and joyousness of youth which none of the other works of Tolstoi possess; and if it was revised and arranged at the time of its publication, it was probably written, in its essential parts, in the midst of the scenes and the persons pictured in it.

In 1860, at the age of thirty-two, Tolstoi married, and very soon after retired to his estates in the country, where he has lived ever since, in the midst of his family and tenants, a life which the readers of 'Anna Karénina' might easily imagine for themselves, even without the revelations of his later works. At some time during this long period of retirement from the world, but probably not during the earlier years, he wrote the charming story which has been translated by M. le comte d'Hauterive under the title of 'Katia' (Paris: Perrin; Boston: Schoenhof). This translation was first published in 1878, when Tolstoi had scarcely been heard of outside of Russia, and it was only when the book was republished a few months ago that it began to be read. Another translation, with the title 'Mon mari et moi,' appeared last winter; but it was buried in the pages of the *Revue Internationale* and was read by few. Nothing that the author has ever done contains more exquisite writing than this; none among his charming young women are more lovable than Katia; none of his men more simply noble than Sergiei; and nowhere has he revealed with so tender and sympathetic a touch the most delicate and evanescent shades of sentiment and of feeling as in this exquisite little story.

The latest translation from the writings of Tolstoi is a volume containing half-a-dozen short stories with the collective title 'À la recherche du bonheur' (Paris: Perrin; New York: Christern). If the preceding works represent and sum up all the literary life of the author, this one is the expression of the moral and religious beliefs and feelings which now govern all his actions. These popular stories, legends, and parables are written for the Russian peasants, with the same simplicity and directness of purpose that he has shown in other directions. If his readers of another class regret the author they have lost, they cannot help respecting and admiring the moralist who writes for the poor and humble with so much single-minded devotion.

'Souvenirs de la maison des morts' (Paris: Plon & Nourrit; New York: Christern) is the expressive title of the book in which Dostoyevsky has related his years of exile and imprisonment in Siberia, in consequence of supposed complicity in a political conspiracy. A slight veil is thrown over the reality; a few unimportant modifications of facts place it beyond the limits of the severe rules of the Government censure, which, without some such disguise, would have prevented its publication. But in everything of importance it is the veritable 'Souvenirs' of Dostoyevsky himself. At twenty-eight years of age, in December, 1849, after eight months of imprisonment, he was led out with his companions to hear the sentence which had been pronounced upon them. It was immediate death. As the prisoners stood together upon the scaffold waiting the execution of the sentence, a white flag was raised between them and the file of soldiers whose guns were already directed towards them. It was a signal of respite; they were to be sent to Siberia. Dostoyevsky's sentence was four years of hard labor in prison, and afterwards incorporation for life in a Siberian regiment as a common soldier, with the loss of civil rights and his rank as a gentleman. It was during these four years spent in irons and constantly guarded, in the midst of the worst criminals, never for an instant alone, with no books but a Testament, no knowledge of the outer world, that the young author, who had already begun to be famous, laid up the materials for his 'Souvenirs de la maison des morts.' It seems as if he had reproduced in the pages of this book all the events, all the companions, all the agonies of these years. It is done with the utmost patience and submission of spirit on his own part; with the finest insight into the characters of his companions. But what is most impressive is not the wonderfully minute and searching analysis of the inmost souls of the miserable beings who people this Inferno: it is the inexhaustible sympathy and compassion with which the author writes of them, revealing the divine spirit in the most degraded—a sympathy and compassion which never relieves itself in words, but which inspires the whole book and glorifies it.

Whoever has read the strange and thrilling work of Dostoyevsky, 'Crime and Chastisement,' can perhaps imagine something of the manner in which he would treat such a subject as that of 'Krotkaïa' (Paris: Plon & Nourrit; New York: Christern). "Imagine a husband in the presence of the body of his dead wife, a few hours only after she has thrown herself out of a window." Dostoyevsky begins his exposition in this way in a short preface to the book. The husband is in extreme trouble, unable to collect his thoughts, going over to himself all that has happened confusedly, justifying himself, accusing his wife for the past, recalling all their life together from the beginning, all that has led to the catastrophe. Gradually all the past becomes clear to him; he sees it truly and his own part in it. The *terrible romancier*, as M. de Vogüé calls him, has here a subject suited to his powers. Such an exposition might seem to promise a repulsive book, something tumultuous and horrible. It is almost calm and all the more impressive. It is not painful to read. It is not agreeable, but it shows the strange and powerful writer in one of his most characteristic moods, and it is a marvellous study of the human soul.

In a recent number of the *Revue Contemporaine* there appeared some very striking pages entitled "Le Grand Inquisiteur." They were taken from the last work written by Dostoyevsky, 'Les Frères Karamasoff,' which M. Victor Derély is now translating, and which is announced for approaching publication by Plon & Nourrit in their series of the complete works of the author. The passage published is complete in itself. One of the brothers relates to the other the subject of a kind of philosophical or theological poem, 'Christ in Spain.' The simplicity and unadorned directness of the style in which he expresses his thought, the grandeur of the form in which he embodies it, the gradual gathering up and unfolding of the idea in one unbroken conception without a flaw or stain upon its unity, is something marvellous. It is the highest point to which Dostoyevsky has attained in anything yet translated. The luminous beauty of this prose poem can best be realized by a comparison which readily suggests itself with the 'Torquemada' of Victor Hugo, or his 'Fin de Satan.'

Richard Steele. By Austin Dobson. [English Worthies.] London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1886.

THE discovery of Steele in the character of an English Worthy, instead of Man of Letters, has a touch of the same humorous surprise in it that his comrades of the mess must have felt at his original appearance in literature as *The Christian Hero*. In his own day he found it a hard matter to deserve that reputation—to be a wit of the coffee-house was the easy thing; now the tables are turned, it seems, and the too humanly complying Captain of the Life-Guards, denied the boon companionship of Swift and Addison under the literary editing of our century, turns up among the worshipfuls. His heart, we may be sure, would swell with the new title, could he be made to think it belonged to him. Mr. Dobson does his best to make the reader think so. He knows very well, however, that his is not the usual task of the biographer of a previous age, merely to evoke the spirit of a dead mortal: the historian and the novelist have been beforehand with him, and when the literary imagination has seized upon a character of the past, truth has as little chance against its illusions as against a popular hero. Macaulay's sinister dislike and Thackeray's warm affection have created a Steele for us; and, different as their judgments are, the divergence

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springs' rather from their temperaments than from their conceptions of the culprit's career. Mr. Dobson suggests that Steele, in this character of the culprit, whether graceless or humbly apologetic, is not a justifiable representation of the whole man, and that the flings of the one and the condonements of the other of the great literary portrait-painters are too much in one tone of color. For himself, he has tried, though against tremendous rhetorical odds, to give us only a natural picture.

Had it not been for some intricacies in his career, and the entanglement of his fame in consequence of that famous foreign alliance by which he called Addison to his aid, Steele's character would never have seemed anything but simple. It is not even rare, except for the excess of its attractiveness and that subtle power which the literary gift seems to blend with the other elements of human nature. Indeed, Thackeray was able to idealize it so plausibly because it approaches so near to a general type. Mr. Dobson analyzes it briefly into a weak will and an honest purpose; and this conjunction, as in the case of other people, frequently brought Steele into trouble. Furthermore, his own lips and the lips of his enemies, and fortune in the shape of hundreds of his familiar letters, made his affairs the open gossip of Queen Anne's taverns and our own libraries. It was perhaps a disadvantage to him that he always "owned up" and ate humble pie. His reputation affords a striking instance of the damaging effects of self-depreciation, not only in his life, but in literature. Of the trio, Swift had more mind, Addison more cultivation—vastly more; and Steele was as destitute of the contemplative serenity of the one as of the intellectual fury of the other. But he was distinguished from both as being the man of heart, the lovable one, the one "like unto ourselves." Mr. Dobson has indicated this primary quality in Steele while discussing Addison's superiority as a "classical" writer; "but," he says, "for words which the heart finds when the head is seeking; for phrases glowing with the white heat of a generous emotion; for sentences which throb and tingle with manly pity or courageous indignation, we must turn to the essays of Steele." Style, of this sort, is one of the great virtues of a writer.

Nor did Steele lack a second great virtue, invention. If one were disposed to cavil, he might smile at this, and remind us of the search Steele made in the beginning of his career for the philosopher's stone, and of the fish-pool patent he took out at the end of it; and truly he had his share of the follies that attend projectors, among whom he is placed by his fertility and the restless practical energy that belonged to his mercurial temperament. But the eighteenth-century essay was a project of another sort, and Steele did originate and conduct it—one of the distinct historic forms of English literature; and, moreover, this involved the invention of light social satire, domestic genre-painting, and all the other forms in which he was the adventurer before Addison came to occupy the land. Though the country perpetuated the name of Americus, let us remember who discovered it. And Steele, in doing this, was not only the forerunner of Addison, to whom at his best he is as superior in feeling as at his worst he is inferior in finish; he wrote what Goldsmith read, and ushered in the novelists. But one should not push too far the advantage a man holds by virtue of his historical position in the tendency of a literary age, and we fear that we are too readily falling into the strain of those writers whose papers on Steele are made up of apologies and claims—a strain which Mr. Dobson himself, with all his watchfulness, cannot wholly avoid. It is so natural to love Steele, and to feel that in the world's hurly-burly for justice he is irretrievably the under-dog, that one's pen pleads for him before the head is aware, and, like Lord Finch, "could fight for this man."

Mr. Dobson masks his batteries, but they are there, and they play silent havoc on all those who have undervalued Steele's part in the Queen Anne time, whether in the hen-pecking manner of Macaulay or with the patronizing charity of our much-beloved Thackeray. It behooves the reader to be wary, or he may suddenly be believing that possibly Steele was a better man than he thought himself; that the political fervor which made him a partisan, and drew the rancor of faction on his name, was patriotic duty; that the moral sense which made him denounce gamblers and duelling, his indignation at wrong, his pity for the suffering, and the quick alliance of his sympathy with the weak, which made him in no sentimental sense the friend of humanity; and especially that his loyalty to an ideal yet human virtue, which made him such a censor of the town that he pleased them with the wholesome truth about themselves—the reader, we say, may begin to know that these are in fact the traits of an English Worthy, and not of the traditional Culprit, the Steele of fiction. He may even find himself admiring instead of forgiving him; and if at the end, when all is done, and the pretty Welsh scene near the death, and the dance afterpiece which Mr. Dobson provides, are both over, he coolly remembers the Captain of Life-Guards and the Lover-Gazetteer and the Sir Knight at Edinburgh, and cannot quite make up his mind that Steele was a hero, after all, yet he will surely think of him more truthfully, and recognize in him more manhood for this Life of him. That one prefers to think of him as a man of letters, with the failings and brilliancies and the human charm that belong to that quality, is no diminution of praise.

La Religion à Rome sous les Sévères. Par Jean Réville. Paris: Ernest Leroux. 1886. 8vo, pp. 302.

STUDENTS of the history of religion will find in M. Réville's treatise a very interesting and, we think, to most a wholly novel chapter of that history. The reign of Septimius Severus formed, as readers of Gibbon know, an important epoch in the Roman Empire. Since Gibbon wrote, we have been taught more fully and precisely the nature of the constitutional and social changes at this period which gave it this importance. From M. Réville we learn that the religious and theological changes of these years were no less marked and decisive.

The principal facts in this connection are, to be sure, not wholly new. That Elagabalus was a priest of the sun, and that he did not cease to be a priest by being crowned Emperor; that Alexander Severus had in his chapel images of Christ and Abraham by the side of those of Orpheus and Apollonius of Tyana—are familiar facts. But their bearing, as parts of a great *syncretic* movement which culminated at this period, has, we think, never been so fully shown before. Even "Syncretism"—the sense of the oneness of religions—was not really new. It was the same thing when Greeks or Romans adopted the deities of other countries, or identified their own deities with them. When the Romans borrowed Apollo from Greece and Isis from Egypt; when they recognized that Athena was Minerva and Thor Jupiter, these were acts of syncretism—a distinct step towards an understanding of the universality of law and the unity of the deity. The growth of this conception was slow and gradual. It reached its culmination at the beginning of the third century; and when the pagan syncretism of the Severi broke down, it found Christianity just prepared to occupy the ground which it was itself incapable of filling. The pointing out of the relation between this pagan syncretism and the growth and triumph of Christianity is one of the most interesting points in this book.

The character of pagan syncretism appears well displayed in this sentence (p. 108):

"Where we say at the present time, 'to the sovereign God who reigns in the heavens, who disseminates light and inspires wisdom, the God who dispenses war and peace,' etc.; the pagan syncretist said, 'to Jupiter Greatest and Best, to Juno, Apollo (or Sol), Minerva, Mars (or the Genius of Victory), Peace,' etc."

An interesting point of detail (p. 93):

"The cult of Mithra offers the greatest analogy with that of the gnostics. It was in reality a pagan gnosticism, with its theories upon the evolution of souls and its procedures to assure their return to the upper world. It had its vast ambitions and its puerilities, its combination of elevated views and superstitions."

The closest analogies with Christianity are explained in the following passages:

"A new sentiment thus takes possession of the religious conscience of paganism. . . . It is a moral conviction which offers the greatest analogies with the sense of sin among Christians, and which is, so to speak, its pagan expression. It is believed that there are in human nature bad, impure elements; appetites and passions which, while natural, are none the less impious—only, instead of attributing the origin of these bad tendencies to a bad use of liberty, they are explained from the very constitution of human nature. They abandon themselves more and more to dualism: matter on one side, source of evil, and spirit on the other side, source of good and of life; on the one side the body with its passions, on the other the soul with its higher aspirations" (p. 152).

"Apologists for and detractors of Christianity would have spared themselves many discussions if they had taken account of the numerous facts which testify to this truth [the existence of this sentiment]. It is no more suitable to pay honor to Christianity alone for this awakening of the religious conscience, than to hold it alone responsible for the ascetic customs and institutions which were its consequence. Christianity and paganism were carried along in the same current, but the bark of Christ was better suited to such navigation than the vessel of paganism, which was accustomed to sail in other waters" (p. 153).

The details of this pagan revival are narrated with great fulness and vivacity. It was, as is shown, inspired and guided by four women of Asiatic birth, whose relations to the imperial throne gave them an opportunity to exert an unusual influence upon the religious thought of their age. These were Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus and mother of Caracalla; her sister, Julia Mæsa: and the two daughters of the latter, Julia Soemias, mother of Elagabalus, and Julia Mamæa, mother of Alexander Severus. The characterization of these four women is very interesting from a purely historical point of view. The two elder sisters, Domna and Mæsa, were alike ambitious and imperious. Domna exercised great influence in the reigns of her husband and son, while Mæsa ruled in the name of her grandson, Elagabalus. The two younger sisters were very unlike: Soemias was weak and voluptuous, like her worthless son; Mamæa, of the purest and noblest type of women, worthy of her virtuous son. In each of these three again—leaving out Julia Soemias, who appears to have been a nullity—syncretism took an individual and peculiar shape. It was under Julia Domna that the name and sanctity of Apollonius of Tyana came into currency—as a kind of rival to Christ, some think, but M. Réville thinks not. Julia Mæsa aimed, through the priest-emperor Elagabalus, to introduce a syncretism resting upon the supremacy of the sun-god, El Gabal. Julia Mamæa and her son, Alexander Severus, worshipped a syncretism composed of the saints of all times and all religions. Of this culminating period of paganism—a higher religious level,

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it would seem, even than that of Marcus Aurelius—we are told (p. 275),

"No intolerance (*intransigeance*)! Peace between all forms of worship! For all have their ground in history, and all are legitimate from the moment their adherents find in them the satisfaction of their religious needs. For this reason Alexander Severus, even supposing him to have had more energy and other advisers, could not have accomplished the work of Constantine. He was too honest to be converted for political reasons like Constantine, and too sincerely syncretic to agree to the intolerance of the Christians towards other cults. No matter. The Christian church owes as much perhaps to Alexander Severus and those of his school as to Constantine, not only by reason of the great toleration which they exhibited towards it, and which permitted it to acquire a power without which the work of Constantine would have been impossible, but also by reason of the religious impulse which they gave to the pagan syncretism, peculiarly fitted to prepare minds for Christianity."

History of the Reformation in England. By George G. Perry, M.A., Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Waddington. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 1886.

THIS volume, one of the "Epochs of Church History" series, is in much better accordance with the title of the series than 'The English Church in Other Lands,' the only other volume of the series so far published. While it glances backward for a moment at the remoter causes of the English Reformation, it is devoted mainly to the period from the fall of Wolsey to the establishment of the national Church, in substantially its present form, in the second decade of Elizabeth's reign. It may be objected that the writer stops half way; that the Puritanism, Presbyterianism, and Independency of the seventeenth century were the completion of the Reformation. But it was just as well for Canon Perry to stop where he did. It is evident from his tone, wherever he speaks of Puritanism, that he could not treat of it with justice or with temperance; while his book, as it now stands, is remarkable for its general exhibition of these qualities. The tremendous influence of Henry VIII. on the establishment of the English Church is not underrated in the usual manner of the Anglican historian. It is made perfectly evident that the "act of supremacy" subjected the clergy to him as they had never been subjected to the Papal power. Nor is there any glossing of the sordid elements that entered into the new establishment, and largely influenced and controlled the direction of events. No attempt is made to palliate the baseness of Henry's Vicar-General, Crumwell (*sic*, and a convenient spelling which deserves general adoption), and, in acknowledging that Cranmer was the fairest product of the Reformation period, the weakness of his character is not disallowed, but indicated with the utmost clearness. The much-vexed question of the spoliation of the monasteries is treated with less of partisan bias than in the histories of Mr. Froude. But while the reasons there as elsewhere assigned for it are declared false and insufficient, it is argued that the time for the cessation of monachism in England had fully arrived. The treatment of Mary has less of bitterness, and that of Elizabeth less of sickening adulation, than we generally find in histories written from the Anglican point of view. The rhetoric of closing paragraphs is apt to be somewhat turgid, and Canon Perry's is no exception to the rule, as when he calls the Reformation "the parent of all that is greatest and best in the triumphs of the human intellect." Homer and Dante should certainly be included in that "all," and there is nothing in Shakspere that reflects the influence of the Reformation on his mind. Canon Perry has the easy conscience of his order generally in the matter of subscription. He says: "It is clear that, fairly considered, the affixing of a signature to a long doctrinal confession is not equivalent to an assertion that the signer admits and believes every statement in that confession." It may be clear to him, but it is very far from being so to many thoughtful persons.

Addresses and Speeches on Various Occasions, from 1878 to 1886. By Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1886.

IN one of the many obituary notices in this volume, Mr. Winthrop has occasion to refer to the 'Éloges' of Mignet, and he takes the opportunity to say that he had heard that eminent orator pronounce two of these discourses, which he regarded as models of their kind, in diction and delivery; and he adds, "The remembrance of them has often given me the inspiration and the example for efforts in the same line." Mr. Winthrop's field has less distinction than Mignet's, as his *portraits historiques et littéraires* are less elaborated. A few foreign names of the great world of literature, it is true, adorn the roll of his mortuary record, and at Yorktown and at the celebration of the completion of the Washington Monument he had occasions to satisfy the highest oratorical ambition, whether the concourse of people, the national significance of the event, or the splendor of the subject, be regarded. A period of incessant centennials, not only of Revolutionary, but of scientific and colonial, and even earlier beginnings, as far back as Wycliffe, and a period, moreover, when many of his own lifelong associates were falling off from old age, could not fail to make his utterances in the main reminiscent and votive, and largely commendatory of the worthies of his own circle. It is a wide circle, such as could grow about one man only by virtue of public position and exceptional private respect. From the early days of a political novitiate under Clay, Everett, and Webster, whom he is proud to remember, and of an introduction to European celebrities through the learned Baron de Circourt, to the later time of philanthropic labor in connection with the Boston charities and the Peabody Education Fund, and his last visit abroad, which is linked with the inherited names of Rochambeau and Lafayette, a host of the personages of the age emerge and defile upon the page; and the pleasing part, to a literary reader, is the judgment, the ease and opportuneness of Mr. Winthrop's remarks about each newcomer. What is said is not much more than a greeting to the living and a farewell to the dead, but it is enough; and, taken with the longer and more labored orations, it serves to remind us that Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished continuer of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been, and still is, so fruitful. If these addresses are, with two or three great exceptions, brief and transitory, proceedings and contributions rather than speeches, they are such as belong to a serviceable old age, engaged in Christian benevolence of both municipal and national scope, interested in local organizations and entertained by colonial antiquarianism, old buildings, old portraits, and old graveyards. Not a little of the more permanent interest of the volume lies in those parts from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with which Mr. Winthrop has almost merged his literary identity, and especially in those small medallions of the Mignet pattern, as the writer says—those tributes to members or (as it were) connections of that body, the lesser known gentlemen of Boston and the vicinity, to whom that city owes much of its silent history.

Mr. Winthrop, who has withdrawn from several of the posts which drew forth these occasional utterances, announces that this, the fourth volume of the series, will be the last.

Assyrische Lesestücke nach den originalen theils revidirt, theils zum ersten male herausgegeben nebst Paradigmen, Schrifttafel, Textanalyse und kleinem Wörterbuch, von Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch. Dritte durchaus neu bearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs.

THE third edition of Prof. Delitzsch's 'Lesestücke' is easily the most important Assyriological work of the past year. In a new science, where the results constantly coming in are hidden away in dissertations, reviews, and scientific journals, the collection of the discoveries is more epoch-making than the discoveries themselves. But to have this collection made and enhanced by one who is himself one of the most active workers in the field, gives it a scientific value which few textbooks possess. The 'Lesestücke' was always intended for self-instruction. In the past editions a pupil not guided by a teacher would have been somewhat of a genius to have mastered the difficult cuneiform characters. But in the third edition Dr. Delitzsch has come nearer to his ideal in this regard. He transliterates a text, gives a brief statement of the principal grammatical facts, and appends a very full vocabulary, so that with sufficient industry and a knowledge of Hebrew (always presupposed) any theological student can be initiated in the mysteries of Assyriology. The vocabulary, Prof. Delitzsch says, he determined to add only at the last moment. He has been promising an Assyrian dictionary ever since 1878, and asserts that the present vocabulary (of a thousand words or more) was written "entirely from memory." This statement he deems important enough to emphasize—by italics and repetition; but one cannot commend his prudence.

The first and most noticeable improvement is the three pages on Assyrian grammar, which contain tables of pronouns and particles, of verbal and nominal suffixes, together with paradigms of the strong and weak verb. While we might have preferred to have the *præteritum* known as the *imperfectum*, Semitic syntax, especially with regard to the tenses, is in so confused a state that names are of almost no significance. The only statement in the grammatical portion really open to question is that concerning the *verba tertiæ infirmæ*, to the effect that they cannot practically be distinguished, on which account the third stem consonant, after the practice of the Hebrew lexicographers, is set down as *he*. Schrader and Haupt have in a number of cases been enabled to determine, through the help of Hebrew and Arabic, what the last stem consonant in such cases is, and there seems to be no valid reason why the "Sanskrit of the Semitic languages" should be modelled after the unscientific method of the Hebrew lexicographers. In the *Schrifttafel* the changes are numerous, the most significant being that words of aboriginal derivation are simply called "non-Semitic." *Dibbara*, as the reading of the name of the pest-god, has been abandoned. The meaning of 'bullock' for *parû* is still retained, though it has been pretty conclusively shown that *parû* means 'mule'—*puru* being the word for bullock. Prof. Haupt's discussion of the word *qablu* seems to prove that it means 'waist,' 'coast,' rather than 'middle.' A significant change is to be found in the meaning given to the common term *salmat qaqqadi*. This is literally 'the black-headed,' and was formerly taken as applying to the Sumero-Akkadians, but our author is now inclined to think that it is the ordinary phrase for 'people.' The most welcome addition is the list of Babylonian signs ranged alongside of the ordinary Assyrian forms.

Leaving this portion, we find a great improvement in the pieces selected for reading. The Eponym Canon is left out, and its place is taken by historical inscriptions, incantations, and

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hymns. So good is the selection that one can get a very fair idea of Assyrian literature by reading through the 'Lesestücke.' The vocabulary is the largest yet published, and though some of the etymologies are open to criticism, and the absence of references is rather tantalizing, it is both useful and serviceable. The mechanical labor of preparing such a work is very great. The whole book is but a lithographic transfer from the author's own manuscript. That a few mistakes should creep in was inevitable. The most important for a beginner to note is that the sign No. 100 has the syllabic value *ta*. With so excellent a guide as the 'Lesestücke,' and with the help of the promised dictionary, Assyrian will be placed on a footing with the Semitic languages, and its study proportionately increased.

A Romanized Japanese Reader. (Easy written style.) By Basil Hall Chamberlain, Professor of Japanese and Philology in the Imperial University of Tokio, etc. London: Trübner & Co.

THE second half of Prof. Chamberlain's work on the Japanese written language has at last appeared, unavoidable delays in going through the press having separated it from its companion. It consists of a triplet of little books, containing, one of them, the Japanese text; another, an English translation; and the third, notes. The first is made up of a collection of short stories, selected partly for their intrinsic interest, partly as specimens of the various Japanese written styles, and ranging from the "zokubun," or common style, to the classical. Thus we have examples of extremely simple Sinico-Japanese, of easy classical, of easy Sinico-Japanese, of the historical (a mixture of classical and Sinico-Japanese), of the popular narrative, of the ordinary Sinico-Japanese of modern books and newspapers, of the higher narrative, and finally of the semi-epistolary style. The pieces are derived from all manner of sources, and comprise proverbs, poems, and prose. The names sufficiently suggest the subjects—for instance: "The Mother of Mencius," "The Crows' Conversation," "A Family of Fools," "The Great Earthquake of Yedo," "Parting," "The Heart Itself is Buddha," etc. There are sixty-four of them in all. The second volume—if we can use the term for what has weight without bulk—is a translation of the first, intended as a key to it. The author has (we think most wisely) made this as literal as is possible between two tongues so radically different as Japanese and English. The judgment shown in the choice of the pieces and in the manner of their translation is excellent, but it is in the third book of the trio, the notes, that the learning and the research of the author are most apparent. These notes are of various kinds. Those devoted to the primary purpose of grammatical explanation serve it admirably; they are at once full and succinct, and, from being numerous at the start, disappear insensibly as the reader progresses. The construction of the inflected words is carefully pointed out, and the constitution of the uninflected ones is as critically analyzed, while the structural peculiarities of the language are thoroughly explained.

It is, however, for the less perfunctory portions of his task that we are especially in debt to Prof. Chamberlain. Much more clearly than is true of English to-day, Japanese words tell their own history of development in meaning. To a competent scholar the original significations of most of them are still decipherable, and these significations underlie and serve to explain the uses of the words at the present time. Examples lie scattered throughout the book. We will quote two:

"*Machi* does not correspond exactly either to 'street' or to 'town.' It signifies rather 'a street in the mercantile quarter.' For 'town' there is no satisfactory Jap. equiv. The nearest are *fu* or *tofu*, 'capital'; *mura*, 'village'; *minato*, 'seaport'; and *machi*, as above" (p. 52).

Machi is perhaps derived from *ma*, 'a space' and *chi*, 'a way'; just as *michi*, 'a road,' is, as the author has elsewhere pointed out, derived from *mi*, 'honorable,' and *chi*, 'a way,' therefore 'the honorable way' and hence 'a highway.' The meaning 'town' may have arisen from the fact of the natural development of a village along one main street, as is still peculiarly the case in Japan; the name having been first applied to that part of the highway, and thence extended by implication to the village itself. The expression is common as a factor in the compound proper names of towns, as Harumachi, "Springville."

Again, on page 69, we find:

"Note how the word *kami* denotes what is uppermost or superior in the most various ways—the hair of the head, a lord, the government, a god, etc."

The last quotation is pregnant, for *kami* is no isolated case. It is but one of many such instances of what we may call primitive words. They are words which, without being in the least abstract, are, from their very simplicity, necessarily general, such, in fact, as were suited to the early concepts, and which in course of time came to be applied to many different objects, having in common only the general distinguishing property in question. *Kasa*, 'any round top-covering,' and thence, 'halo,' 'bowl-cover,' 'acorn-cup,' 'hat,' 'umbrella,' etc., is another instance of the same class. One primitive word came thus to be the ancestor in meaning to a whole clan of later ideas. In the spoken language the context furnishes the key to the particular idea in any given case, and in the written language the Chinese ideographs are called in to do the same duty.

Besides notes of this character there are complete explanations of the sources and the general meanings of the various stories, so that the student gathers no mean amount of knowledge about Japanese literature by the way. And finally, the book, as its name foretells, is a Romanized Japanese Reader, that is, the Japanese words are printed in Roman characters, in accordance with the reform initiated by the Romaji Kai, or Roman Letter Association, in the founding of which, about a year ago, Prof. Chamberlain was one of the leaders.

Living Paris and France. A Guide to Manners, Monuments, Institutions, and the Life of the People; and handbook for travellers on an entirely new and original plan. By Alb. With maps and plans. London: Ward & Downey; New York: Scribner & Welford.

"JE serai votre guide dans la ville splendide," says or sings the young man in "La Vie Parisienne" of MM. Meilhac and Halévy; and Mr. Whiteing makes the same promise in his rather clumsy title-page. There is already an abundance of guide-books to the capital of France, from the pair of stout tomes of the 'Paris Guide,' which M. Louis Ulbach edited in 1867, and for which Victor Hugo wrote a grandiloquent preface, to the inadequate and antiquated Galignani's 'Guide'; but Baedeker's remains the best, the simplest, the most concise, and the most complete. Mr. Whiteing's is rather a supplement to Baedeker's than a substitute for it. He has endeavored to make the descriptions of places and things secondary to the account of people and customs. This is an excellent endeavor. Too many people rush through Paris, seeing the sights in a week or a month or even a year, and quitting the city by the Seine as ignorant as ever about the life of its inhabitants. Mr. Whiteing describes society, the *salons*, the clubs, the newspapers, sport, art, literature, and the drama. He has a chapter on dining in Paris (this is by Mr. Theodore Child—it is useful, but flippant and superficial). He considers politics, the constitution and the working of the government, the army and the navy, and the administration of justice. These are surely subjects important enough to fill a book by themselves, and we think 'Living Paris' would have gained by omitting the chapters reduplicating the information to be found in every other guide-book—descriptions of monuments and galleries, and notes on the environs of Paris and the French watering-places.

In the main, Mr. Whiteing's work is very well done. Its chief fault is a certain journalistic flavor, not often unduly obtrusive. We may as well note a few slips for future correction. Mlle. Pierson is not "a queen of tragedy" (p. 212); Paul de Saint Victor's 'Deux Masques' is not "an authority on classic and modern art" (p. 158), because it is not about art, but about dramatic literature; 'Autour du Mariage' was not, as a play, "the delight and scandal of a season" (p. 42), because the play failed dismally and was immediately withdrawn.

Virginia Carolorum. 1625-1685. By Edward D. Neill. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1886.

WHEN a stately house has been built, and an admiring public applauds and congratulates the architect, few think of the humble quarrymen who toiled to get together the stones. And it is a fortunate thing, for historians as well as for architects, that men exist with ransacking and burrowing instincts, like those whom Epistemon saw, "touts occupés à chercher les espingles rouillées et vieulx clous parmi les ruisseaulx, . . . mais de ce travail et de mal-heureté il ne leur soubvient, tant ils sont actifs"—men whom an irresistible impulse urges to search musty records and forgotten books, to glean some overlooked scrap of fact that may at some time find a place in history. A codicil to a will, a marginal note, a casual mention in a letter, are veritable treasure-trove to these modest and unappreciated journeymen of the day of small things. To this useful class Mr. Neill belongs. The instinct which impels the *vos-non-vobis* creatures to their disinterested labors, drives him to ransack, with praiseworthy industry, the sources of Southern colonial history: not only such thrice-sifted heaps as Hening and the Calendar of State Papers, but other and less known repositories; and a part of the fruits of these researches he gives to the world in his 'Virginia Carolorum.'

It is no imputation on Mr. Neill that we discover no new fact of historical importance in this work: that was hardly to be expected. But the small facts he has unearthed are not without interest. When we read of a wealthy burgess, in 1630, bequeathing to one friend a thousand pins and to another six pounds of soap, we gain a livelier idea of the trials of the early colonists. When we learn that Joan Butler was judicially ducked for calling Marie Drewe an unmentionable name, we are glad to think that some descendant of Mistress Drewe may rejoice at this vindication of the fair fame of his ancestress from undeserved aspersion. In fact, there is hardly anything here—even to the information that in 1635, in digging a well near Jamestown, the workmen found a large bone eighteen feet below the surface—but may some time be of use to somebody.

One historical error, evidently the result of hasty reference, we have noticed. On page 188, referring to the overthrow of the Ingle insurrection in Maryland, the author says: "In December Governor Calvert returned from Virginia

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with an armed force and took Hill [the acting Governor] and the Assembly, then in session, prisoners"; and he refers to, and partly cites, a letter from Baltimore to the Assembly. If he had looked more closely at his authority, he would have found that the letter he is citing is not from Baltimore, but from the Assembly, and that both letters controvert this statement. When Governor Calvert resumed power, he not only did not molest Hill's Assembly, but continued it in office, as the letter referred to states. Hill returned to Virginia, and for some time pestered the Maryland authorities for the arrears of his salary while acting Governor; and the claim was, in part at least, allowed.

In some of Mr. Neill's earlier publications he has tried to generalize facts, to draw inferences, and to reach conclusions; but in the volume before us he has, very judiciously, almost entirely abstained from such attempts, and thus deserves our double gratitude.

The Round Year. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

THE inhabitants of "the leafy coverts of New England" have had it all their own way for a long time in the matter of these books of poetic wood-craft, wild-life, and the changes of the sky and the seasons; from the Maine border to the Adirondacks, along the Bay, by the Merrimac, the Connecticut, and the Hudson, in the Berkshire, the White, and the Green Hills. In all these selected observatories, as well as on Boston Common, the diary of nature has been minutely kept. It is consequently with pleasure that one finds that Miss Thomas's 'Round Year' went circling through the months on the southern shore of Lake Erie. This assures us a new field, though not a new fauna and flora; and with the advantage of a great object of nature, the Lake—still undescribed after the Thoreau fashion—to serve for a perennial background. But Miss Thomas is not a naturalist; her temperament is poetic, and nature is more plastic to her fancy and obedient to her call than in the case of a true observer. Moreover, she is harmed by literary consciousness, which leads her to seek variety, as it seems, in a way nature does not, and to cut up the seamless garment into "subjects." In one or two essays the authoress makes much of the Lake, deals with it as a native and familiarly, and tells us things novel, impressive, and stirring about it, until the imagination does begin to take hold of it and come face to face with its power. Nevertheless she writes of it as a landsman would about the ocean; she does not seem at home. This lack of nearness to nature and intimacy with it is not unrelated to the literary consciousness of which mention was made above; and the same flawing influence affects the workmanship of the writer. She shows too plainly that she is mistress of her rich vocabulary, and uses it too lavishly, as if syllabification were style. Keats himself suffered by his love for a fine word. But this criticism goes too far afield; and we must return to say that though it is true that this is a poet's rather than a naturalist's book, fuller of deft fantasy than of ornithology, and dropping more easily into a moral homily or a rustic characterization than into forest-lore or the habits of squirrels and chipmunks, it is a studious and, in a literary way, painstaking volume of observations of natural surroundings, of the real inland beach, with the creek, the fields, and the sky over it, "the rain and the fine weather"; and is besides a near and neighborly view of a new region.

Gazetteer of Grafton County, N. H. 1709–1886. Compiled and published by Hamilton Child. Syracuse, N. Y. 1886. Pp. 644, 380. Portraits, map, large 8vo.

THIS volume contains more than the word "gazetteer" generally implies. Following a description of the physical features of the county, which includes the Franconia and a bit of the White Mountains — the geological part being from the pen of Prof. C. H. Hitchcock—there are sketches of all its prominent lawyers. This has evidently been prepared with considerable care, and is a noteworthy contribution to the legal history of New Hampshire. The most famous of all the cases which have arisen in the county was that of Dartmouth College, a full account of which is given. From it we also learn that the old court-house at Plymouth, in which Daniel Webster made one of his earliest, if not his first, plea, has, after having been used as a wheelwright's shop, been restored to its original appearance at Senator Blair's expense, and is now used for a library. Short histories of the towns in alphabetical order, with numerous biographical and genealogical details, especially of the early inhabitants, and accounts of the principal industries complete the first and largest part of the volume. It is interesting to note from the census tables that the population in 1880, 38,788, was less than it was in 1840, when it was 41,080; only one town, Bethlehem, showing any marked increase. The second part is a directory not merely of the business men, but of all the inhabitants, whose homes are designated in a very clear and ingenious way. On the accompanying map the roads in each town are numbered, and after each person's name is the number of the road upon which he lives, as, for instance, under Lisbon is "W. B. Phillips, r 23 cor 21." From the portraits in this volume we fancy a composite portrait could be made which would well represent the typical Yankee.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Boston Girl: A Story of Boston, Bar Harbor, and Paris. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Alexander, Bishop W. The Divinity of Our Lord. Cassell & Co. 40 cents.
Atkinson, J. The Shâh Nâmeh of the Persian Poet, Firdausi, Translated and Abridged in Prose and Verse. Frederick Warne & Co. $2.00.
Ayres, A. The Mentor: A Little Book for Men and Boys. Funk & Wagnalls. 50 cents.
Bernard, G. S. Civil-Service Reform versus the Spoils System. John B. Alden.
Burnett, Frances Hodgson. Little Lord Fauntleroy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Champlin, J. D., jr. The Chronicle of the Coach: Charing Cross to Ilfracombe. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 00.
Farmer, Lydia Hoyt. The Boys' Book of Famous Rulers. Thomas Y. Crowell.
Fowler, Sada Bailey. Irene; or, The Road to Freedom: A Novel. Philadelphia: H. N. Fowler & Co.
Gibbon, C. Clare of Claresmede: A Romance. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Guernsey, Lucy Ellen. Through Unknown Ways; or, The Journal-Books of Mrs. Dorathea Studley. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.
Hoffman's Tricks with Cards. Excelsior Publishing House.
Holder, C. F. The Ivory King: A Popular History of the Elephant and its Allies. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.
Jones, Cupid. The Crazy History of the United States. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Kirkus, Rev. W. Religion: A Revelation and a Rule of Life. Thomas Whittaker. $2.00.
Lathrop, G. P. Behind Time. Cassell & Co. $1.25.
Latimer, Elizabeth Wormeley. Familiar Talks on Some of Shakspeare's Comedies. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.
Laundry Book for the Use of Tourists in Europe. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Littell's Living Age. Vol. 170. July—September, 1886. Boston: E. Littell & Co.
Louis, A. "Dollars or Sense?" A Tale of Every-Day Life in England and America. Brentano Brothers.
Man Abroad: A Yarn of Some Other Century. G. W. Dillingham. 25 cents.
Mason, E. T. Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature. 3 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.
McLennan, J. F. Studies in Ancient History. New ed. Macmillan & Co. $4.00.
Morrill, J. S. Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Paul, Howard. Smart Sayings of Bright Children. G. W. Dillingham.
Pearls: Reflection, Fancy, Wit, Love, the Poet's Garden, Faith, Hope, and Charity. 6 miniature vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.
Preston, H. W. Documents illustrative of American History. 1606-1863. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Rees, J. R. Pleasures of a Book-Worm. 2d ed. George J. Coombes.
Sheldon, Mary D. Studies in Greek and Roman History; or, Studies in General History from 1000 B. C. to 476 A. D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.10.
Shore, T. T. Prayer. Cassell & Co. 40 cents.
The Elite Engagement Calendars. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Tolstoï, Count Léon. What I Believe. W. S. Gottsberger.
Wright, W. B. Ancient Cities: From the Dawn to the Daylight. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

JUST READY.

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GENERAL BIOLOGY. By W. T. Sedgwick, Professor in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and E. B. Wilson, Professor in Bryn Mawr College. 8vo, $2.00.

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